



Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant

Nevada 2003 Annual Report

"Home Means Nevada"

Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Office of Criminal Justice Assistance

2003 Annual Report
Edward Byrne Memorial State
and Local Law Enforcement
Assistance Grant



808 W. Nye Lane
Carson City NV 89703-1544

Office of Criminal Justice Assistance

Staff Directory

Sandy Mazy
Administrator

Linda Blevins
Grants & Projects Analyst

Tina Tomasco
Management Analyst

Charise Whitt
Administrative Assistant

Michael Lambrecht
Program Officer
Falcon's Nest

Carla Wilson
Program Officer
Falcon's Nest



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
State of Nevada State Fiscal Year 2003	
Section I	
Introduction	3
Section II	
Evaluation Plan and Activities	8
Section III	
Summary of Programs	
Performance Measures	
Evaluation Methods & Results	
Purpose Area 1	11
Education Programs	
Purpose Area 2	15
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces	
Purpose Area 3	25
Domestic Sources of Controlled Substances	
Purpose Area 4	30
Communities Preventing & Controlling Crime	
Purpose Area 7A	33
Improving Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Through Schoolyard Violator Programs	
Purpose Area 11	36
Programs Designed to Provide Additional Public Correctional Resources	
Purpose Area 15A	40
Improvement of Drug Control Technology	
Purpose Area 15b	44
Criminal Justice Records Improvement	

Purpose Area 15b	47
5% Set-Aside — LiveScan Program	

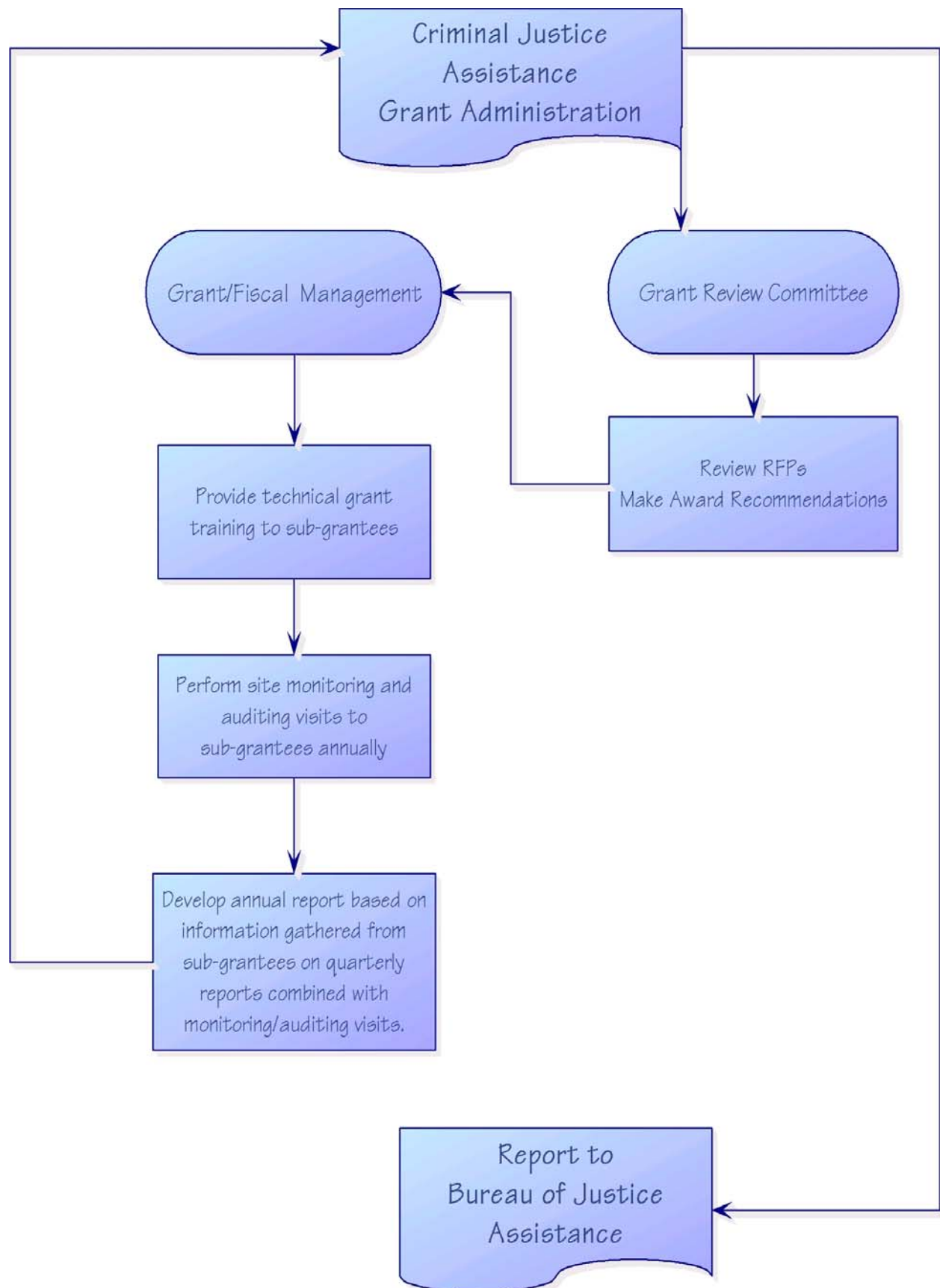
Purpose Area 24	50
Enforcement & Prevention Programs relating to Gangs	

Purpose Area 99	55
Administration	

Appendix A—Maps showing grant locations in Nevada

Appendix B—Task Force accomplishments

Appendix C—Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services
Internal Assessment



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1987 the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) was designated by the Governor as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant. Located in Carson City, Nevada's capital, OCJA has grown from a small two person office into a seven person office housed under the Department of Public Safety.

It is the mission of the State Administrative Agency to reduce violent crime and substance abuse in Nevada by extending support to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Given the scale of Nevada's crime statistics, it is clear no one entity can address these complex issues alone. Every discipline and community has an important contribution to make. Creating a comprehensive justice system requires ensuring that the various components of the system work together through information sharing and collaboration. The State Administrative Agency encourages applicants for the Byrne grant funds to work closely with other criminal justice agencies to promote comprehensive, innovative, strategies to address community and statewide substance abuse and violent crime problems. The SAA also works diligently to coordinate Byrne grant funds with other federal, state and local funds to further enhance Nevada's mission.

The *2003 Morgan Quitno Awards* ranked Nevada as the second most dangerous state in which to live. State comparisons are based purely on crime rates and how these rates stack up to the national average for a given crime category. Although Nevada has remained in the top ten since 1994, the ranking dropped from seventh place in 2002, as predicted by the SAA, due to the severe budget crisis within the state, and the reduction of available funds for law enforcement.

There was a total of 45 programs funded with Byrne Grant funds in State fiscal year 2003. The majority of the programs funded were within the priority areas as determined by Nevada's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy.

Nevada's priority issues as identified in the 2000-2003 Strategy, remained basically the same in each year. There were four priority areas:

- Multi-jurisdictional narcotic task forces and interdiction operations remain the cornerstone of Nevada's strategy. The relationship between drugs, gangs, crime, and terrorists must be recognized.
- Manufacturing and use of methamphetamine is a growing problem. The ever increasing arrest rates and removal of hazardous materials have created new focus on this priority area for Nevada.
- Priority is given to increase the capability of Nevada's Criminal Justice System to more efficiently identify, process and track offenders, by improving drug control technology and

criminal justice systems in both state and local criminal justice agencies ensuring the safety of Nevada's citizens and tourists.

- As gang violence and drug trafficking increase in Nevada, reducing these dangers has become another priority for Nevada. This priority area includes prevention and education programs as well as gang task forces dedicated to the reduction of juvenile criminal activity and gang membership.

In the introduction section of this report, these four priority areas will be more fully described. The summary section will detail each purpose area including the activities and accomplishments. The evaluation section will describe the methods of assessments and evaluations being implemented by the SAA and its sub-grantees.

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (SAA) is also the administering agency for the Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment, which serves as Nevada's drug policy board. Each biennium the "Commission" produces a State Master Plan. This "Master Plan" identifies the problems and addresses the needs regarding substance abuse in Nevada. The "Commission" also makes recommendations to the Governor regarding legislation to improve the substance abuse problems in Nevada.

During the past biennium, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was appointed as the State Point of Contact for the 1122 Program and the State Coordinator for the 1033 Program. This has enabled the SAA to assist our Byrne sub-grantees in obtaining new equipment and supplies at a reduced price, saving both Byrne and local funds. Through the 1033 Program we have been able to obtain new and used military equipment and supplies at no cost. These two programs have saved scarce dollars in this time of budget reductions, and enabled law enforcement agencies to obtain needed supplies and equipment.

While the full extent of substance abuse and crime can only be estimated, statistics reveal the crime and drug/alcohol problems in Nevada are rampant. They negatively impact our public health, social services, criminal justice system, work productivity and tourism. Through research and the setting of priority areas, Byrne grant funds can be used to achieve a higher impact towards reducing crime and substance abuse in Nevada.

Sandra Mazy, Administrator
Office of Criminal Justice Assistance

INTRODUCTION

Drug-related violence and crime present a grave threat to Nevada's citizens. It effects all ethnic origins, religions, and age groups. It knows no boundaries, a virtual epidemic in both urban and rural settings. Between 1996 and 2000 Nevada saw a 44% increase in drug abuse violations, and was designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). The HIDTA Program helps improve the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts by facilitating cooperation between drug control organizations through resource and information sharing, pooling of resources, coordinating and focusing efforts, and implementing joint initiatives.

Nevada's public lands comprise 68% (48 million acres) of the State's land base according to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) statistics. These public lands feature high mountain lakes and pine forests; canyons and valleys; sand dunes and mesquite thickets. Remote areas are difficult to patrol regularly with Nevada's limited resources. The BLM has allocated millions of dollars in funding to states such as Nevada which have significant marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing, and trafficking activities on public lands. History has proven combining resources of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are the most effective weapons in this battle.

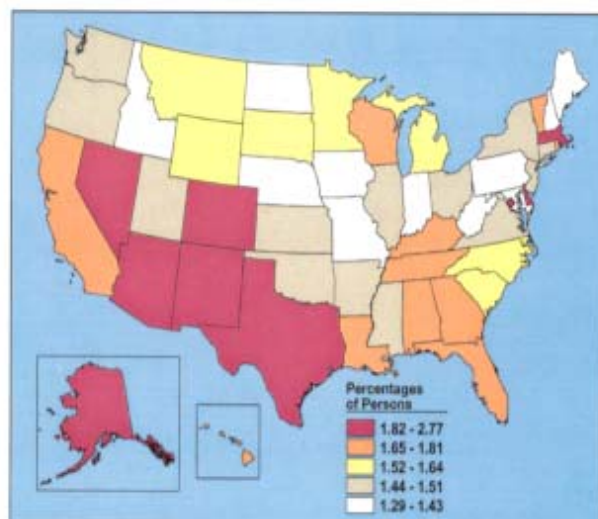
Evidence indicates drug users are more likely to commit crimes than non-users. It is impossible to say quantitatively how much drugs influence the occurrence of crime. However, it is indisputable that drug use significantly influences the family unit, leading to a higher domestic violence rate, higher instances of unemployment, more on-job injuries, and increased dropout rates. These are only some of the areas affected.

The average annual incidence of marijuana (averaged over the most recent 2 years) was highest in the 12 to 17 age group. Massachusetts had the highest rate in the Nation. Half of the top 10 states were in the West; Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Hawaii, and **Nevada**. Eight out of ten of the States with the highest rates of cocaine use among youths were in the West. Three states (New Mexico, Colorado, and **Nevada**) were in the top fifth for all three age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older) (Figures 2.20 to 2.23, pages 5 and 6.)¹

In the last grant year, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, the State Administrative Agency for the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant, allocated funds to state and local government agencies to aid in their struggle to control the substance abuse situation in Nevada. Not only does this office serve as the SAA for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, but also for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Prisoners Grant, the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Grant, the National Incident Based Reporting System, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program, and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

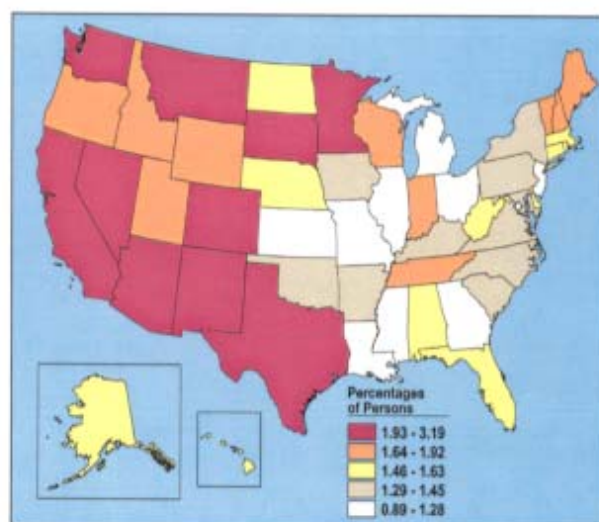
¹SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 1999 and 2000

Figure 2.20 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of Cocaine among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: 1999 and 2000



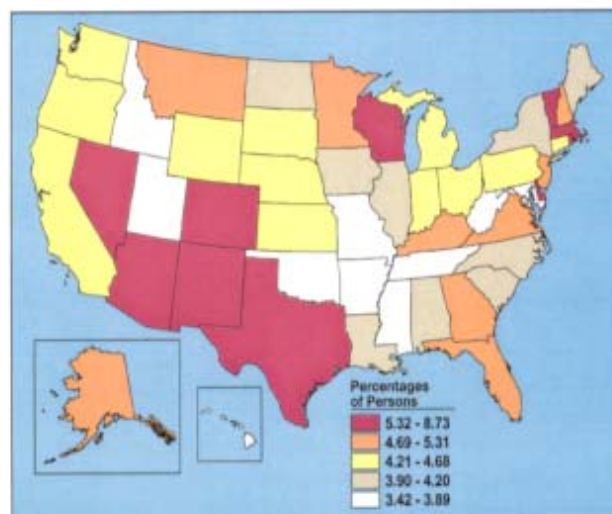
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.21 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of Cocaine among Youths Aged 12 to 17, by State: 1999 and 2000



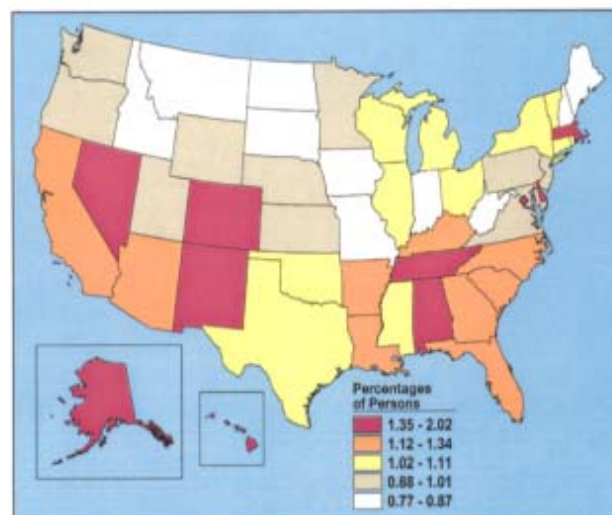
Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.22 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of Cocaine among Persons Aged 18 to 25, by State: 1999 and 2000



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

Figure 2.23 Percentages Reporting Past Year Use of Cocaine among Persons Aged 26 or Older, by State: 1999 and 2000



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1999 and 2000.

During fiscal year 2003 by working in conjunction with the grants administered through this office and by coordinating with the state agencies administering the Juvenile Justice Grants and the Violence Against Women Grants, 45 projects were funded within nine purpose areas directed at promoting the “Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy” within the designated priority areas.(See chart attached) The areas were broken down as follows:

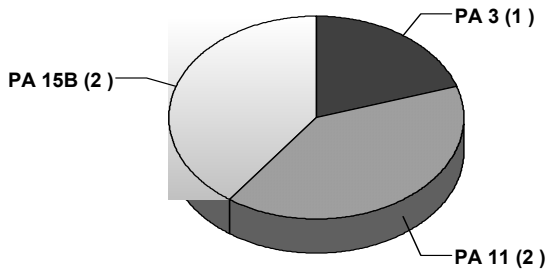
- *Reduce drug trafficking and manufacturing within Nevada through enforcement.* There were 15 subgrantees funded in this priority area. The operations of the multi-jurisdictional task forces were the cohesive source of stability for this program. A total of \$2,682,084 in Federal funds were allocated to this area.
- Promote dedication to the discovery and eradication of clandestine methamphetamine labs and marijuana cultivation. With \$180,922 in Federal funds, three projects were implemented to better identify and locate persons transporting chemical agents commonly used to manufacture methamphetamine and to investigate high volume methamphetamine dealers.
- *Reduce juvenile crime and gang involvement.* There were four projects in this focus area totaling \$537,146 in Federal funds. Of these projects, three were gang task forces and the fourth focused on education and prevention. These were continuing programs with proven success rates.
- *Improvement of Nevada’s Criminal Justice system to more efficiently identify, process and track offenders.* There were five projects funded under this priority area for a total of \$272,540 in Federal funding. This includes the 5% set aside for the LiveScan projects.
- *Substance abuse reform through projects targeting street drug sales, treatment, prevention, education and alternative activities.* This priority encompassed several BJA purpose areas and included five projects totaling \$235,222.

The Edward M. Byrne Memorial Grant is also responsible for funding the Governor’s Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment (Drug Commission). This is a fifteen member volunteer commission appointed by the Governor of Nevada. The members serve without compensation under the guidelines of Nevada Revised Statute 458. Duties for this Commission are described under Purpose Area 99.

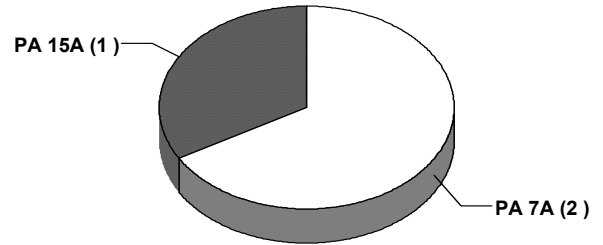
FY 2002 Byrne Allocations

Awards by Purpose Area [PA]

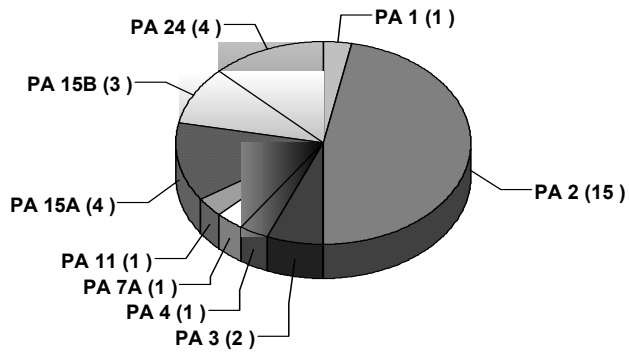
FY 00



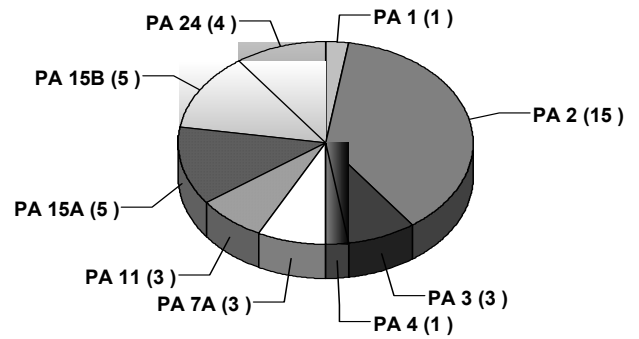
FY 01



FY 02



Total



EVALUATION PLAN & ACTIVITIES

The State Administrative Agency (SAA) consists of six full time positions and one half time position. However due to budget cuts and a hiring freeze, one full time position has been vacant for the past year. Two of the six positions are dedicated to the 1033 and the 1122 programs.

With the tremendous distances between communities and the small staff, it is nearly an impossible task to conduct an onsite visit for each program on an annual basis. However, onsite visits have increased significantly in the past year from 71% to 87%, thanks to a very hard working, dedicated staff. The SAA has developed procedures which greatly enhance the ability to determine the level of performance on all programs. Procedures followed consist of:

- Each sub-grantee is required to re-apply every year for funding. Funding is not automatic for programs funded in the previous year. A complete grant application is required which must include an overview; a problem statement with statistics to back-up the statement; a problem solution; a budget narrative; a plan for evaluation and internal assessment; measurable goals and objectives; and a statement of coordination with other agencies. Applications are reviewed by staff and at least three members of a review committee to evaluate the program plan.
- A “Monthly Financial Report” with appropriate backup is required by the SAA. Proof of payment for all amounts being claimed must be attached to the report. Check stubs and payroll registers must accompany the report when claiming salaries. Travel and training must be submitted on a detailed form revealing travel dates, times, reason for travel, copies of airline tickets, hotel bills, etc. Desk audits are required and performed on all “Monthly Financial Report” forms received. If help is requested or problems occur, the SAA will conduct an on-site audit of the project.
- Quarterly progress reports are mandatory. If a quarterly report is submitted late, the financial claim for that time period is held until the SAA receives the report. The progress of each goal and objective is reported along with any problems encountered. Activities and statistics provide extensive detail as to the success or failure of a program. The SAA has recently revised the format for the quarterly progress reports to require more detailed reporting from each sub-grantee.
- On-site monitoring visits are performed regularly. New projects are visited during the first year of operation. Continuation projects are monitored every other year unless assistance is needed or situations arise warranting immediate attention. Technical assistance is provided on request. On-site audits are

conducted if the SAA deems necessary. Monitoring visits assist the SAA in determining to what extent objectives are being achieved.

- Telephone logs and copies of electronic mail are maintained in each project file. Verbal contact is documented with conversations of requests, questions, clarifications, etc. Informal conversation may reveal more information than a formal written report.
- Year end evaluation reports are required to be submitted to the SAA if the sub-grantee was assessed by a Board of Directors or other type of independent evaluation source as specified in their grant application.
- A copy of the single audit for each sub-grantee is required to be sent to the SAA. These audit reports are examined for exceptions and compliance issues.

Being a small state (from a population perspective) affords the SAA staff the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with its sub-grantees. This is very beneficial when it comes to measuring the level of coordination and cooperation of each agency. Being a large state (from an area perspective) makes it quite difficult to traverse the distances between rural communities on a regular basis. Many rural towns can only be reached by car and are several driving hours distance from the next town. It is conceivable to travel a full week and contact only three or four sub-grantees in the rural areas. (See map - Appendix A)

Although state budget cuts have reduced available funds for travel, staff attended training and conferences throughout the year to benefit the office. Staff has also attended financial and program training sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. It is very important for staff to have extensive knowledge of the programs being managed. Proper understanding of the programs will lead to appropriate evaluations and assessments of the projects. Such training also reveals resources to use to assist the sub-grantees in the operation of their projects. Conferences sponsored by BJA have been attended and have allowed staff to acquire knowledge on the information presented and open communications on procedures by networking with staff from other states. Training and conferences attended in the last year are as follows:

- 1033 & 1122 Program Training held in San Antonio, Texas.
- EEOP Training, Carson City, NV.
- OJP Financial Management Training in San Francisco, CA.
- Grants Management in Sacramento, CA.
- LESO Murder Board, Ft. Belvoir, VA. (1033 program)

When funding sources stabilize, plans are to fill our vacant position and re-classify it as a research and evaluation position. This will enable us to perform comprehensive program evaluations for each purpose area funded with Byrne grant funds. Nevada has never had the luxury of having a position dedicated for this purpose. This will greatly enhance our ability to direct and/or re-direct funds to the most successful programs.

PURPOSE AREA 1

Education Programs

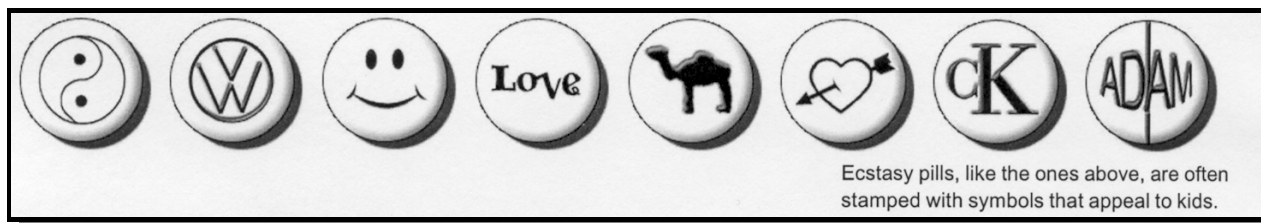
Program Overview

As the Rave phenomena took root in Nevada, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Special Investigations Section (SIS), Rave Investigations Unit realized the importance of education of law enforcement officers, educators, and the general public regarding this horrific culture creeping into the lives of our children and young adults. It became clear to the Unit that to make an impact on the drug infested Rave scene, proper education and infiltration would be necessary.

The word “Rave” is a street term first used in England in the early 1980's to describe a dance-party scene attended by juveniles who perceived themselves to be social outcasts with no other place to go. Over the years, it has evolved into mainstream juvenile society. The Rave Scene is no longer the place for misfits but is, in fact, “the place to be.” This evolvement has introduced several health and safety issues directly effecting the persons attending Raves as well as the local community at large.

The Unit discovered the Rave phenomena had introduced club/designer drugs such as “Ecstasy,” “Special K” and “GHB.” Along with these came new terminology (“the K-hole,” “rolling” and “hug drug”) and items never before thought of as drug paraphernalia such as glow sticks, baby pacifiers, and filter masks swabbed with Vicks Vapor Rub. Once the Unit had educated themselves on these and other issues, they could effectively educate other law enforcement personnel.

Drug traffickers have demonstrated keen marketing skills and instincts for the teen market: Ecstasy tablets are manufactured with more than 150 different dye stamps, many of them familiar corporate logos, such as the Nike “swoosh” and the Mitsubishi star.



Raves are often promoted in unsafe, unventilated buildings. Responses to Rave parties have created an undue burden on already limited police resources which, in turn, results in a hazard to the community and the Rave attendees as well. Abuse of drugs by Ravers is also creating numerous burdens upon emergency agencies such as the fire departments, EMS personnel and area hospitals.

The threat to innocent civilians has been made readily apparent by the deaths of numerous individuals at the hands of suspects operating vehicles while impaired with “Rave” drugs.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To improve the safety and quality of life for the citizens of Nevada by reducing the number of Rave events and the availability of illegal narcotics, specifically Rave-related drugs.

Objective 1: Identify approximately 36 of the estimated 75 problem promoters and other offenders who operate in Clark County, Nevada.

Objective 2: Trap/trace equipment will be utilized Friday and Saturday nights after 9:00 pm. This surveillance will be used to assist in the prosecution of those involved in illegal operations.

Objective 3: Provide education to parents, teachers, civic leaders and law enforcement about Rave parties, designer drugs, and the associated paraphernalia.

Program Activities and Components

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) is responsible for 7,560 square miles of Clark County, Nevada. The population in Clark County is approximately 1,070,912 with an additional tourist volume of 33,809,134 visitors annually. The residential statistics have increased by nearly 380,000 people since 1994. The county now ranks as the 46th fastest growing county in the United States.

The Special Investigations Section is made up of 21 officers. These officers work closely with the Narcotics Task Force on investigations which include Rave drugs. Byrne grant funds have provided the Task force the opportunity to learn a great deal about the Rave culture and to be able to pass this information on to other officers in an effort to “stay ahead” of these developments.

The training of law-enforcement; education of school administrators and local juveniles; and enforcement of Rave activity is the foundation of the success of this program. Education of local law-enforcement agency personnel to distinguish a Rave from a generally accepted notion of a juvenile party and to familiarize officers on ways to recognize a Rave, detect the presence of club/designer drugs and to understand their effect on individuals will be the focus to the program. Educational curriculum has been prepared to encompass a lesson plan taught at all area high schools and middle schools. From past contacts it has become apparent the majority of attendees at promoted Raves are within the age category of 14 to 20 years of age. It is believed the education of these subjects is foremost to the success of any demand reduction program.

The increased awareness of parents, civic leaders and the community continues to be a cornerstone

of the program. The Unit and the Department has partnered with the community and the media to utilize both to inform many of the residents of the dangers and signs of involvement by children. Detectives from the Unit continue to participate in informational television programs which are broadcast locally. By networking with other law enforcement agencies as far away as Chicago, Illinois, the Unit has been able to track the Rave connection to organized crime.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods

By maintaining a tracking log reporting numbers of arrests, amounts of seizures, and number of classes and attendees, the Task Force was able to provide monthly reports demonstrating the success or failure of the project. A file for each organized crime group and street gang targeted was maintained in the Special Investigations Section and the Gang Investigations Section. In this way, the officers could avoid compromising any on-going investigation. A separate case number for each individual person arrested was issued. Files contained information about the arrest, crime, gang or organized crime affiliations. A log was maintained to track dissemination of information provided to law enforcement or other agencies outside of the Special Investigations Section. Also noted was training provided, number of attendees, and their affiliations.

Through the purchase of needed equipment, Special Investigations has been able to conduct adequate investigations at the scene of the Raves which are typically held in desolate or abandoned areas. Digital photographs can be immediately downloaded into the computer for quick identification of offenders. Investigators have been able to accumulate a wide variety of data on Rave events, promoters, Rave web sites and Rave locations. On many occasions, detectives have responded to Raves and have made contact with suspects who are indexed in the database.

The Unit has fostered relationships with other agencies and states. They continue to utilize various entities throughout the Las Vegas area regarding this epidemic facing the community. By working closely with the Narcotics, Gangs, K-9 Sections, Public Information Office and entities such as U. S. Interpol, U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Chicago City Attorneys Office, Chicago Liquor Commission and various local agencies including the City of Henderson Police Department, Nye County Sheriff's Office and the Clark County School District Police, the Unit has successfully accomplished their initial goals.

The Special Investigations Section continues to receive numerous requests for presentations on Rave parties and the associated drugs, paraphernalia and persons involved. Many of these requests come from parents, educators and other law enforcement agencies. During the last fiscal year, 1,415 persons attended presentations on Rave parties and drug recognition. The groups are extremely important in determining whether or not a young person will become involved in these activities. By maintaining contact and allowing a free flow of information, officers can be involved in the prevention of gang related drug crimes.

Although the program has been successful, personnel shortages have been a constant problem for the special investigations unit. As the Rave parties go underground, it has become more and more difficult to infiltrate the groups.

PURPOSE AREA 2

Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Task Forces

Program Overview

During fiscal year 2003, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance awarded Byrne funding to 15 subgrantees (two state projects and thirteen local projects) encompassing nine task forces in this purpose area. Site coverage was statewide including cooperative agreements with surrounding states. Eighteen Nevada agencies, three northern California agencies and the California Department of Justice were involved in these task forces. Involvement also included eleven federal agencies and three additional state agencies. Our largest purpose area, the projects were funded a total of \$2,682,084 in federal dollars.

The barren high mountain desert, sparse population and geographic location have long been considered major contributors to Nevada's narcotics control problems. Not only does Nevada have hundreds of dry lake beds, thousands of miles of infrequently traveled roadways, and five federal highways, it also shares borders with five states. Two of these states, California and Oregon, are major cannabis producing areas. In addition, Arizona and California border Mexico, a known distribution center of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana. With population centers nearly five hundred miles apart, Nevada is a prime air and highway drug smuggling and dispersal point of the western and midwestern United States.

Mexican nationals now control the vast majority of meth distribution throughout Nevada. In the last four years, multi-jurisdictional Title III Wire Intercept investigations in rural locations involved well organized and extremely dangerous Mexican national drug traffickers. At least four other rural county task forces have reported Mexican national drug traffickers are dominant in their areas as well.

Nevada's task forces are one part of a larger law enforcement effort aimed at suppressing illicit drug use. Each task force operates in slightly different ways to best meld the agency cultures of participating law enforcement entities to local needs. Nevada's law enforcement agencies recognize that coordination and cooperation are vital to the success of any drug enforcement effort. This was made evident when faced with the possibility of losing the state participation in the task forces. Nevada's sheriffs and chiefs, as well as the general public, rose to the challenge and testified before the state legislature confirming the strong working relationship between the state

and local law enforcement agencies and the communities. It is only with support of Byrne funding the task forces are able to continue their operations in Nevada.

Drug related crime has generally been thought of as individual occurrences of criminal conduct brought about by individuals in a single locale. Burglaries, robberies, and street sales in one jurisdiction were not necessarily thought to impact upon the neighboring communities. This perception is no longer considered to be true, especially in the small rural communities. Most, if not all, agencies recognize offenders frequently travel from one jurisdiction to another to purchase drugs, sell drugs or stolen property and engage in narcotic-related offenses. Recently the possibility of terrorist ties was uncovered during a drug investigation and arrest by one of the task forces.

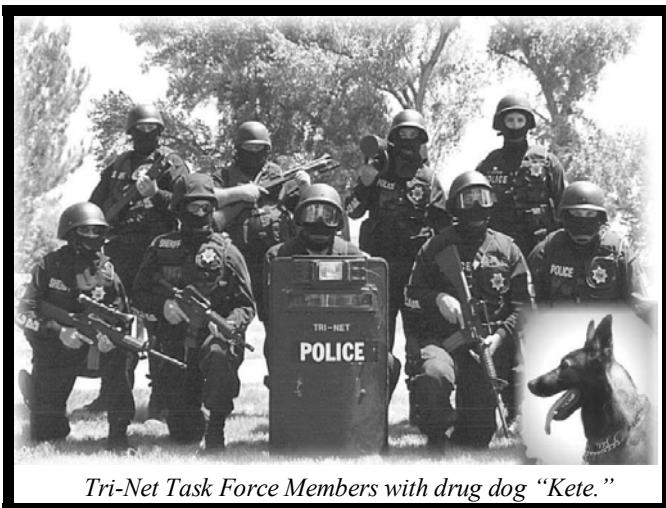
Goals and Objectives

Goal: The basic mission of the Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Task Forces (MJNTF) was to target street-level and mid-level distribution of controlled substances and seize control of narcotics trafficking, manufacturing and distributing in each task force area, as well as manage confidential informants. This was accomplished by developing and continuing programs to address these problems.

- Objective 1: Initiate investigations for trafficking, sales, possession for sale and manufacturing of controlled substances.
- Objective 2: Effect the arrest of individuals involved in the manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, trafficking, sales, diversion and possession of controlled substances.
- Objective 3: Provide training classes/presentations to law enforcement, community, school, and civic groups on the identification and eradication of controlled substances.

Program Activities and Components

The Department of Public Safety/Investigations Division has a statewide responsibility for narcotics' enforcement, and provides investigative assistance upon request to the Chief of Police, County Sheriff, County District Attorney, Secretary of State and/or the State Attorney General. At present, the Division supervises multi-jurisdictional narcotics task forces which cover 12 of Nevada's 17 counties with offices in seven separate locations throughout the state. They include a partnership of 25 federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies. These task force programs foster cooperation, communication and coordination between law enforcement agencies statewide.



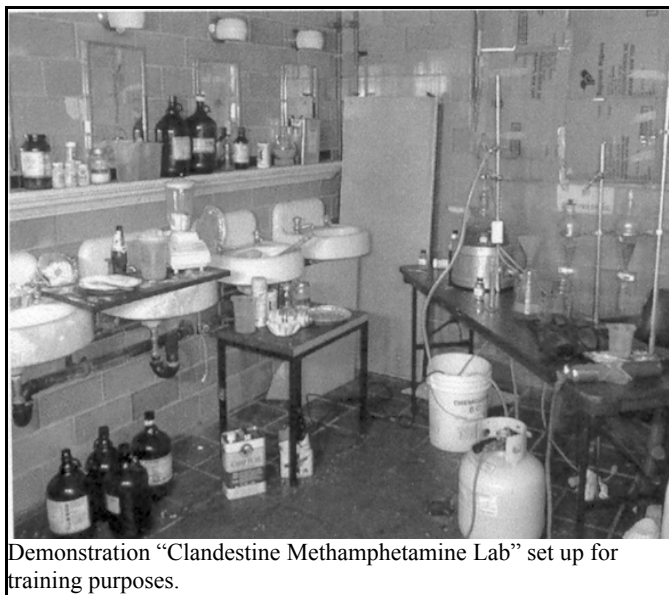
Tri-Net Task Force Members with drug dog "Kete."

The Byrne grant funds awarded to the Drug Task Force Investigators Training Course, has allowed the development of a course which awards eighty hours towards peace officer continuing education. The Division is actively seeking to receive national accreditation for this curricula. The school has attracted narcotic law enforcement officers from eleven states, three Indian nations, and twelve Nevada law enforcement agencies.

The Division has offices funded through the Byrne Grant in Carson City, Fallon,

Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Mesquite, Las Vegas and a position in a task force at Lake Tahoe, which is not an office of the Division. The participation in multi-jurisdictional task forces includes local, state, interstate and federal task forces statewide. These task forces work closely with federal agencies such as the DEA, ATF, FBI, Fallon Naval Air Station, U.S. Customs, U.S. Forest Service, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Park Service and U.S. Postal Service to exchange information and work jointly in matters of mutual interest. Coordination is also made with Nevada Department of Corrections, Nevada Division of Parole and Probation and law enforcement agencies in Utah, Arizona and California.

Methamphetamine has been the drug of choice in Nevada for two decades. Methamphetamine use in Nevada has reached epidemic proportions. In 2001 Las Vegas Metro Police acted upon 257 Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs in Clark County alone. A March 2002 report produced by the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), stated Nevada ranked 7th in the nation for the total weight of methamphetamine seized, and 13th for Methamphetamine incidents (laboratory and associated material). Law enforcement agencies in Washoe and Clark Counties have banded together in an effort to reduce the



Demonstration "Clandestine Methamphetamine Lab" set up for training purposes.

illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. History has taught us that when particular enforcement activities increase in the urban population centers, the perpetrators of that criminal activity move their operations to rural areas where there is a perception of minimal or inadequate law enforcement presence.

The Division's participation in the multi-agency task forces assists in providing the necessary manpower, expertise, equipment and training to successfully and safely conduct undercover operations in Nevada. Basic activities for all the task forces include:

- Recruitment and utilization of confidential informants.
- Intelligence compilation and dissemination.
- Consultation with prosecutors to assist in obtaining convictions.
- Assisting the Department of Parole and Probation with arrests of their probationers for narcotics violations.
- Using narcotic detecting dogs in searches.
- Surveillance and covert operations.
- Attending and providing training.
- Conducting controlled substance interdictions at major highways, airports, bus depots and other transportation areas.
- Seizure of assets for forfeiture.

The impact of the multi-jurisdictional task forces has been substantial and will continue to be with the funding from the Byrne grant. Before the existence of the task forces, trafficking, distribution of drugs, marijuana cultivation and clandestine labs were profuse. Through the coordinated efforts of the agencies that comprise the task forces, the narcotics business has been extremely affected. Nevada's task forces show steady activity in terms of arrests and drug seizures. Seizure levels have decreased in recent years, perhaps reflecting both changes in illicit drug consumption patterns and success of task forces influencing the openness of drug dealers in distributing illicit commodities in the state.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

OCJA has developed several forms used by the subgrantees for their quarterly and financial reporting. Projects are monitored and evaluated through these reports and staff from this office conduct annual site visits to monitor, audit and evaluate the subgrantees. A statistical summary of

task force operations will demonstrate the efficiency of each task force and its methods. When goals are not being achieved, the task force provides justification. Several task forces were operating with personnel shortages when officers were called to active military duty. These personnel shortages resulted in increased overtime for the task force members.

Internal assessment will include a strict accounting for payments to confidential informants by source number with quarterly, semiannual and annual audits using the system currently in place for confidential source management and security as approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance monograph.

Performance measures will include:

- Number of cases
- Number of arrests
- Number of Confidential Informants
- Quantity of confiscated narcotics
- Seizures/forfeitures
- Use of buy funds
- Cooperation with other law enforcement agencies
- Neutralizing clandestine labs
- Training attended

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Task Forces have maintained and developed new relationships with a variety of businesses and other law enforcement organizations. These relationships enhance the ability of the Task Force and overall make the Task Force more effective. Businesses in the community often call with drug-related information/questions. The Task Forces are able to assist these businesses with taking care of their concerns of a drug dealer or someone who is purchasing chemicals which would be used in manufacturing methamphetamine. Other successes include receiving training in meth lab investigations. The training has also included Site Safety Officer Training. The Task Forces can now process a lab scene with confidence due to this training program. The purchases of equipment and the allocation of confidential buy funds received for the project have enabled the Task Forces to carry out their mission.

During the grant year the Task Force seized over \$1 million in cash and illegal substances and opened 96 cases. This represented an increase of 20% over the average number of cases opened for the last four years. Records show a significant increase of over 180% in the Marijuana grams seized and a decrease of 1757 grams from the previous average for Methamphetamine.

Task Force Statistical Accomplishments			
(Grams seized)			
	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	Other Drugs
Tri-Net Task Forces	1,132	43,836	5
Elko Task Force	347	869	867
S.A.I.N.T. (1st six months only)	21*	393	120*
White Pine Task Force	24	40	N/A
Fallon Task Force	176	306	30
Humboldt/Pershing TF	158	35,625	5
Las Vegas Metro	33,277	1.5 million	85,815
TOTAL	35,135	1.58 million	86,842

Members spent hundreds of hours assisting district attorneys with preparation of cases and witnesses, making presentations to parents and students, continuing surveillance activities, and other endeavors which make the task forces successful. Task Force members also participated in training activities, both required and requested to strengthen their abilities on the job.

The narcotic and drug problem in north-central Nevada is at a highly critical level. As a result of enforcement pressure being exerted in the Reno/Sparks/Carson City/Las Vegas/Central California areas, criminal offenders are migrating to the north-central rural communities to set up their operations.

In the last year, the task forces have been concentrating on “long term” cases. They have been targeting mid and upper levels of the drug operations with many court ordered wire taps. These types of cases take much more time to investigate and do not allow the investigators to process as many “snatch and grab” cases. By investigating the upper levels, task force personnel also work the conspiracy aspects of the illicit operations. Although the task forces are targeting methamphetamine cases, during the process of investigating, making arrests and seizing methamphetamine, law enforcement often seizes other drugs. This explains the high amounts of marijuana seized. DEA and the metropolitan police departments are usually credited with the

seizure of clan labs throughout the state; therefore, the statistics for the Byrne-funded agencies has not risen.

In the course of one such investigation in northern Nevada, the discovery of cash and a large supply of pseudoephedrine led to the arrest of an individual of mid-eastern decent with possible terrorist ties. The case is currently under investigation by federal agencies.

Due to court rulings regarding forfeitures, it has become more difficult for law enforcement agencies to seize cash, vehicles, etc. Law enforcement has also noted as new drug traffickers move into the state, more sophisticated techniques of distributing controlled substances are being used. These traffickers are keeping the street level distributors away from the narcotics attaining “stash houses” and away from the money by developing better methods of money laundering.

The operational strength of Nevada’s task forces is in their ability to concentrate resources on a continuing problem area (illicit drug use) in a coordinated manner. Interagency cooperation is excellent. Internally, task forces are marked by superior camaraderie, training and professionalism. Nevada’s task forces meld officers from both the state (DPS Investigation Division) and local jurisdictions. Officers from both state and local law enforcement regularly rotate through the task force. Such continuing cooperation is a product of both the professionalism of the individuals involved and the administrative expertise of the sheriffs and police chiefs who assign members of their departments to the task forces.

Training attended by the various task force members includes, but is not limited to the following:

- % Crime Scene Investigators
- % Narcotics Interdiction & Investigation
- % Informant Management
- % Reid Technique of Interview & Interrogation
- % Drug Investigation Seminar
- % Interception of Secure Communications
- % Methamphetamine Laboratory Re-Certification Training
- % INARMAC (NDI Information/Intelligence data base)
- % Millennium Leadership
- % Drug Task Force Investigations Instructors Course
- % Investigative and Analytical Techniques

- % Clandestine Lab First Responder
- % DEA Clandestine Laboratory Certification
- % POST In-Lieu Certification Training
- % Pipeline
- % California Narcotic Canine Association
- % Advanced Specialized Narcotics Interdiction Seminar
- % SKY-NARC 2003
- % Spanish Survival School

The task forces have removed large quantities of illegal controlled substances from the streets of Nevada, as well as interrupted the transportation of narcotics to other areas of the country. This program has also been responsible for numerous arrests and convictions and the removal of firearms from criminals.

The grant funds have enabled the task forces to purchase much needed equipment such as vehicles, firearms, radios and accessories, cell phones, surveillance equipment, time lapse recorders, camera and digital camera equipment, office equipment, K-9 supplies and equipment, protective clothing, computers and laptop computers, scanners, CD writers and printers.

Two narcotics control programs based in southern Nevada perform interdictions operations at airports, bus terminals, and train stations. Their operations have netted large quantities of illegal narcotics and currency. One interdiction task force member was able to seize 47 lbs of fresh Khat and 16 lbs of dry Khat during a traffic stop for a moving violation. Khat is a plant that is considered a Schedule 1 substance and its effects after ingestion are similar to amphetamine. It is primarily cultivated in East Africa and the Arabian Peninsula and is relatively new to Nevada. (See Appendix A)

On July 8, 2003, a highway interdiction stop led to the seizure of \$248,840 from a Jordanian male and Palestinian male traveling from the Los Angeles area to Chicago, IL. Investigation led to the identification of a large pseudoephedrine smuggling organization operating out of Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles involving Middle Eastern men. Pseudoephedrine is an essential ingredient in the clandestine production of



methamphetamine. Information from this seizure assisted DEA in a subsequent national investigation into the smuggling organization.

These incidents are increasing in Nevada. So much so the task forces have requested additional training in the recognition of possible terrorist connections to drug activities. First responders must know what to look for when entering a scene. During the anthrax scare, Nevada task forces responded to dozens of calls regarding the “suspicious white powder.” Many of the rural officers were unprepared to meet this challenge, having to rely on the larger agencies for assistance. By receiving additional training, the officers would be better prepared to handle these situations. Rural areas are no longer immune to cases of this type.

LAS VEGAS
REVIEW-JOURNAL
LAS VEGAS SUN

LABOR DAY

COMBINED EDITION

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2002

Terrorist groups benefited from U.S. drug sales

Ring in Midwest involved men with Middle East ties

By JOHN SOLOMON

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Federal authorities have amassed evidence for the first time that an illegal drug operation in the United States was funneling proceeds to Middle East terrorist groups such as Hezbollah.

Evidence gathered by the Drug Enforcement Administration since a series of raids in January indicates that a methamphetamine drug operation in the Midwest involving men of Middle Eastern descent has been shipping money back to terrorist groups, officials said.

"There is increasing intelligence information from the investigation that for the first time alleged drug sales in the United States are going in part to support terrorist organizations in the Middle East," DEA administrator Asa Hutchinson said Friday.

DEA officials said the men, most of whom were indicted on drug charges after their January arrests, were smuggling large quantities of the chemical pseudoephedrine from Canada into the Midwest.

Officials said the smuggling went through two primary Midwest locations, Chicago and Detroit, and involved several men with ties to Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon and other Middle East countries. There is no evidence that any of the money was connected to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, officials said.

Pseudoephedrine is used in some popular cold and allergy medications. It is an essential ingredient in the creation of methamphetamine, a powerful and increasingly popular drug known on the streets as "ice," "poor man's cocaine" or "crystal meth."

Users generally inject or smoke meth. The powdery substance is produced by heating about a dozen

“
There is increasing intelligence information from the investigation that for the first time alleged drug sales in the United States are going in part to support terrorist organizations in the Middle East.”

ASA HUTCHINSON
DEA ADMINISTRATOR

chemicals.

The U.S. drug ring was reselling pseudoephedrine to Mexican-based drug operations in the Western United States that used the pseudoephedrine to produce methamphetamine, authorities said.

The Middle Eastern men then were diverting some of the proceeds from the pseudoephedrine sales back to the Middle East to accounts authorities have begun to connect to terrorist groups, DEA officials said. Some of the connections involved the Iranian-backed terror group Hezbollah, and some of the money has been traced to accounts in Lebanon and Yemen, officials said.

DEA officials said U.S. authorities don't know yet how much money was funneled from the drug sales to the terrorist groups, but said the pseudoephedrine sales alone amounted to millions of dollars.

"A significant portion of some of the sales are sent to the Middle East to benefit terrorist organizations," Hutchinson said.

The drug ring was broken up Jan. 10 as part of a massive DEA investigation called Operation Mountain Express, which has smashed several

► SEE RING PAGE 4A

► **RING:** *Evidence emerged after arrests*

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1A

major methamphetamine operations in the past two years. Arrests were made in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Phoenix and several California cities.

The raids have resulted in criminal charges against 136 people and the seizure of nearly 36 tons of pseudoephedrine, 179 pounds of methamphetamine, \$4.5 million in cash, eight real estate properties and 160 cars used by the drug gangs.

Hutchinson has been warning for months that illegal drug money provides a compelling opportunity for terror groups to siphon support from the United States, but the DEA investigation provided the first evidence of a direct flow of money.

The evidence of the terror ties emerged after the arrests. U.S. authorities said it is possible some defendants charged with drug violations could face additional charges.

The Bush administration has been stepping up efforts to stem the flow of money and items from sympathizers in the United States to foreign terror groups under a law that prohibits providing "material support and resources" to

known terrorist organizations.

Six men who lived in the United States were indicted last week on charges they conspired to provide such support to al-Qaida or related terrorist causes.

Federal agents believe they have uncovered a broad effort by American residents, many of them legal immigrants or visitors, to use credit card thefts, illegal cigarette sales, diverted charitable funds and cash smuggled in airline luggage to enrich anti-American and anti-Israeli terror groups, officials said.

"The money mechanisms being used to aid terrorism are limited only by your imagination," said one senior law enforcement official involved in the effort. "There is a significant amount of money moved out of the United States attributed to fraud that goes to terrorism."

The official spoke only on condition of anonymity because much of the details remain sealed in a grand jury investigation. The official said the early evidence suggests that groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah benefit far more from U.S.-based funds than Osama bin Laden's al-Qaida network.

PURPOSE AREA 3

Programs Designed to Target the Domestic Sources of Controlled and Illegal Substances

Program Overview

Three projects were dedicated to this purpose area during fiscal year 2003 totaling \$180,922 in Byrne grant funds. These funds were matched with \$122,427 in county funds. This represents a 68% match.

The primary narcotic of choice these days is methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is commonly produced using household chemicals in small, but dangerous lab settings such as residences, vehicles, motel rooms, trailers, and even outdoors. The increase in the production, distribution and use of methamphetamine is attributed somewhat to the availability of precursor chemicals, low production costs and high profits. The threat posed by methamphetamine is due to its increasing popularity and rapidly addictive properties, the violent behavior associated with its use, the hazards posed by illegal laboratories and the expense of cleanup.

Because of the hazardous materials and operation associated with clandestine labs, these sites are classified as hazardous waste sites requiring specialized training, equipment and documentation which is regulated by federal OSHA standards. These labs are extremely dangerous to our communities. Common chemicals associated with clandestine labs are highly corrosive, explosive, flammable, and present a deadly respiratory hazard. The operators of these clandestine labs in general do not follow reasonable safety procedures.

The explosive growth of many of Nevada's cities has contributed to the increasing occurrence of clandestine drug labs throughout the state, requiring a well trained, comprehensive response to investigation, as well as proper management and disposal of hazardous materials located at clandestine lab sites.

Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: To effectively evaluate, collect, process and dispose of the evidence and materials associated with clandestine drug labs in accordance with OSHA regulations and accepted practices. Increasing the level of safety to the investigators responding to

clandestine lab sites by reducing the level of exposure and risk of injury with the proper safety and monitoring equipment, and training.

Objective 1: Certify 75 local law enforcement officers, crime scene technicians, and firefighters in the appropriate recognition, collection, removal and destructions of methamphetamine and clandestine laboratories.

Objective 2: By obtaining new equipment and increasing the number of trained personnel, the level of response time to clandestine drug lab sites will be reduced by 20%.

Goal #2: Disrupt organized methamphetamine trafficking organizations and methamphetamine related corruption during the grant period and to present training and awareness to the community concerning this production and distribution.

Objective 1: Arrest at least 200 methamphetamine traffickers, producers and users.

Objective 2: Identify and investigate 100 methamphetamine traffickers and producers operating within Nevada, locating and dismantling ten laboratories.

Objective 3: Initiate an educational public awareness campaign by holding seminars for business people to provide educational information on methamphetamine laboratories and to encourage community involvement and intervention. Encourage public use of the local Secret Witness hotline to report traffickers, producers and users of methamphetamine.

Goal #3: Develop protocols, standard operating procedures and methods of proper recognition, collection, removal and destruction of clandestine labs in compliance with NEPA and other applicable health and environmental codes.

Objective 1: Establish and effect interagency agreements between law enforcement, public safety, health and environmental agencies to delineate responsibilities in the following areas: (a) equipment and training; (b) precursor/glassware monitoring; (c) intelligence interface; (d) public awareness; (e) hazardous material disposal.

Objective 2: Create a comprehensive data collection and management information system, interface with EPIC and other collectors, and effect an evaluation system to review program components annually or semiannually.

Program Activities and Components

During the project period, 197 personnel were trained and certified which exceeded the goal by 163%. Training included, "Orientation to Clan Labs & Designer Drugs," "Clan Lab Awareness," and "Clan Lab Safety Response." The training was well received and it is anticipated the training programs will continue.

The number of arrests for trafficking, manufacturing, possession, possession for sale, under the influence and paraphernalia totaled 438. As a result of these arrests, there were another 408 arrests for non-methamphetamine narcotics. There were 89 responses to clandestine meth labs which produced the following seizures:

- 8.71 pounds of methamphetamine
- 310.95 pounds of meth by-products
- 8985.10 grams of marijuana
- 4.3 grams of cocaine
- 1515 prescription tablets

In addition to the above seizures, at some of the sites, weapons and explosives have been uncovered. Although no direct link to terrorists was discovered, the investigations are on-going.

During this fiscal year 13 methamphetamine awareness programs tailored to specific audiences were presented at convenient times and locations at neighborhood and community group meetings. Further, training was conducted at schools throughout Nye County, which included the inherent dangers associated with methamphetamine use. This training was directed at the 12 to 13 year old age group. A total of 1,427 students received this training.

Local newspaper advertisements have been developed listing the telephone numbers for "Secret Witness," the local sheriff's office, and the Narcotics Division. These ads were run every Friday for the entire grant period. A television infomercial was developed and airs 4 times per week.

Protocols, standard operating procedures, policies and procedures indicating standards and methods of proper recognition, collection, removal and destruction of methamphetamine laboratories in comport with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) have been developed. Interagency agreements between law enforcement, public safety, health and environmental agencies have been established.

The creation of a comprehensive data collection and management information system for managing offender intelligence and maintaining statistics, interfacing with other intelligence centers is pending.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods for the Program

The evaluation of the following criteria was compiled and analyzed quarterly and annually through collection of pertinent data. Databases were maintained to track information in the following areas:

- Arrests compared to the previous quarter/year for manufacturing, sales and use.
- Assets applied for and forfeited compared to the previous quarter.
- Type and amount of evidence seized.
- Man hours worked.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The training received has better prepared the task force members to act decisively and correctly in a wide spectrum of situations; thereby increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the unit. The results are reported in the following charts:

Number of Arrests for Meth	SFY- 2003
Trafficking	29
Manufacturing	31
Possession	87
Possession for sale	53
DUI	84
Paraphernalia	154
Other (MJ, Cocaine, etc.)	408

Seizures	SFY- 2003
Methamphetamine	8.71 lbs.
By-products	310.95 lbs.
Marijuana	8985.10 grams
Cocaine	4.3 grams
Prescription Drugs	1515 tablets
Meth Labs Dismantled	23

There continues to be sharing of information with other interested law enforcement agencies within Nevada and parts of California, the Bureau of Land Management, and the F.B.I. Referrals have been made to treatment programs, using local treatment centers. An excellent working relationship has been established with the D.A.R.E. and G.R.E.A.T. programs. The public awareness campaign has made a positive and productive impact on the community in reducing the availability of methamphetamine production, distribution and sales.

It is anticipated that the seizure of property and assets as a result of this program will eventually provide for self-funding.

PURPOSE AREA 4

Providing Community and Neighborhood Programs To Assist Citizens in Preventing and Controlling Crime

Program Overview

One program was dedicated to this purpose area during FY-03. The University of Nevada Reno's (UNR) police services agency received \$10,958.00 in federal funds for their Violent Attacks program. UNR matched these funds with \$5,479 state allocated funds.

University police have the unique challenge of handling a wide variety of crimes for a small jurisdiction. Because of the size and structure of the agency, officers are expected to be prepared to handle a myriad of cases. University officers are also expected to provide crime prevention and education services to students and campus employees. Additional training is needed for all officers, and presentations made by officers must cover a variety of scenarios, not just defense against "stranger raper."

State allocated funds do not provide for training outside the Nevada P.O.S.T (police officers standard training.) The purpose of this program was to provide supplies, training and overtime to University Police Officers for use in enforcing crimes involving narcotics, alcohol, disorderly conduct, as well as violent crimes such as sexual assault, simple and aggravated assault, obstructing and eluding police officers; conduct presentations on alcohol abuse and RAD (Rape Aggression Defense.) The program also expanded on the previous year's project of purchasing Taser technology for the department by providing additional supplies for the use of Tasers. The Taser weapons have been a successful addition to the department.

The target population for the project is approximately 15,000 persons associated with UNR including students, faculty and staff. There was some overflow into the surrounding neighborhoods due to cooperative agreements with other local enforcement agencies.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To enhance the department's ability to respond to and effectively investigate crimes and to enhance the RAD self defense program by providing training and supplies.

Objective 1: Provide training to two UNPD officers in the areas of drug recognition,

sexual assault response, homicide investigations, and RAD instructor training. Provide RAD self-defense courses by offering two sessions and to provide at least one educational presentation on underage alcohol and drug use each semester.

Goal 2: To enhance the department's use of Taser technology by providing ongoing battery recharging capability to each officer.

Objective 1: Provide one charging kit and one extra 8-pack of batteries for each Taser owned by UNPD.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods for the Program

Shift supervisors (sergeants) evaluate the training programs and educational presentations to determine the effectiveness of the project. The Director of the UNPD evaluates the after-action reports and gives feedback to those participating. Crime statistics will be reviewed and compared to previous years statistics to determine whether providing additional education in the community has had a direct impact on the number of incidents reported.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

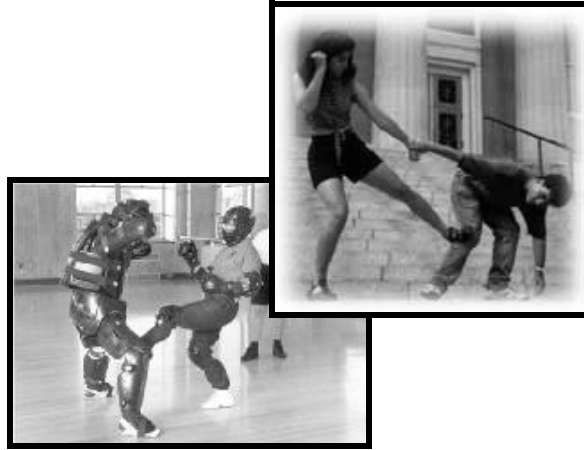
Two officers attended the RAD instructor training, the homicide investigation training, the street survival school, and the sexual assault/stalking investigations training which was provided free of charge. Therefore, no grant funds were used for this training. Eight alcohol awareness presentations were conducted and two RAD courses were offered. There were eleven sexual assault educational presentations conducted.

Battery charging kits and rechargeable batteries were purchased and have been in use for each weapon. The purchase of these kits has enhanced the use of this technology and provided the officers with the technology they need to do their jobs more efficiently.

The program accomplished its objectives and is considered successful. Officers received training to enable them to respond to a multitude of situations. Presentations on sexual assault, alcohol abuse and RAD were conducted for students, university staff and persons in the general community.

Statistics on the number of crimes has not yet been calculated and reviewed by the UNPD. Results will be interesting as it is unknown if numbers will decrease or if, due to increased education and reporting, some crimes such as sexual assault reports may increase. The project manager is in contact with the University and will have these reports to review as soon as they are complete.

The purchasing of the Taser batteries and packs has been a productive component of this grant. The officers are able to check out a weapon at a moments notice knowing that it is charged and ready for use at all times.



PURPOSE AREA 7A

Improving Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Through Schoolyard Violator Programs and Special Unit Training

Program Overview

During State fiscal year 2003, Nevada funded three projects in this program area with Byrne grant funds. Total federal funding was \$35,152.00. This program area addresses criminal activity by means of specialized training and a community and campus based approach, rather than the more traditional one of dimensional police response.

Communities of every size struggle with problems associated with gangs, drug use and violent crime. Efforts to find adequate solutions to unique assignments and more sophisticated criminals, become more difficult as “traditional” solutions fail to bring about the desired reaction. Offenders today require a much more informed, concentrated and coordinated effort from all resources in the community.

Goals And Objectives

Goal 1: To effectively control the drug problem with assistance of a trained drug dog through effective searches and education presentations.

Objective 1: Increase felony narcotic arrests and drug interdictions.

Goal 2: To increase the safety of officers responding to calls involving a high potential for violence through training and education.

Objective 1: Mandate documentation in the use of each piece of equipment when used during a situation including evaluation of the equipment to meet the task at hand.

Goal 3: Reduce trafficking and use of controlled substances by identifying, arresting and completion of prosecution of subjects involved in illicit narcotic activity.

Objective 1: Gather information on groups or individuals on street level dispersion. Exceed the 90 cases predicted by the district attorney’s office.

Objective 3: Assist outside agencies in identifying labs or marijuana grows - 2 per year.

Objective 4: Provide drug dog assistance to local Highway Patrol and Parole & Probation officers as needed.

Program Activities/components

K-9 units funded through the Byrne grant have been instrumental in the issuance of citations and arrests. Working with State and local governments, the K-9's have assisted the Nevada Highway Patrol, Nevada Department of Corrections, local school districts and local search and rescue units. In doing so, have created communities that embrace the dogs with positive feedback from residents and school officials.

K-9's were deployed for the following activities:

- Car Searches
- Building Searches
- School Searches (locker searches by request of the Principal)
- Detention Facilities
- Area Searches
- Saturation Patrol
- Residential Searches
- Business Searches

Other activities include:

- Community Relation Activities
- Training for both officers and K'9's
- Assisting Nevada Highway Patrol on scheduled saturation patrols
- Assisting other Federal and State law enforcement agencies.

Besides being arrested for possession of methamphetamine, heroine and ecstasy, one individual had numerous identifications, social security numbers and counterfeit currency. It was found that the presence of the dogs on a scene elicited cooperation from suspects.

Special Response Team (SRT) equipment was purchased to increase the performance and safety of the SRT during the performance of their assignments which include serving of search and arrest warrants, response to violent or potentially violent subject(s), hostage rescue and barricade subject incidents.

The equipment has been utilized on various SRT assignments. These incidents included three search warrants and two arrest warrants involving suspects wanted for violent crimes with a history of

violence and weapons violations. In addition the SRT unit trained with the equipment on a monthly basis and keeps the equipment accessible for immediate use. Several items of equipment are for training purposes and are used in place of factory loaded munitions. This reduces cost and allows for maximum training and proficiency with less lethal and OC gas dispersing munitions.

Performance Measures And Evaluation Methods

Results for the K-9's were not what was anticipated due to the slow start of the project. One major hurdle was securing a suitable source for drug detection dogs. Once this was accomplished, the dogs were purchased and trained with deputies. A particular dog became difficult and gradually became more aggressive. It's use in schools became a potential hazard. The dog was sent back and a new dog was sent in its place.

Although the projects were off to a slow or late start, the enthusiasm and commitment to the problem is strong. Participation in this project has raised department moral by providing tools that normally these departments would not have access to.

The SRT equipment has led to a significant increase in the safety and ability of the SRT unit to respond to the protection of the community.



PURPOSE AREA 11

Programs Designed to Provide Additional Public Correctional Resources

Program Overview

The Nevada Department of Corrections, Officer/Inmate Safety Program and the Washoe County District Court, North Star Treatment and Recovery Center Reach-In Program in Reno are the projects funded under this purpose area. Together they received \$57,388.00 in Byrne grant funds during FY 2003.

The North Star Treatment and Recovery Center Reach-In Program, working in partnership with the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, provides formalized outreach and treatment services to the non-violent addicted offenders residing in the Washoe County Detention Facility. Working closely with the Sheriff's Inmate Assistance and the HISTEP (Highly Intensive Supervised Training and Education Program) programs, North Star counselors reach into the boundaries of the criminal justice system to provide a comprehensive biopsychosocial assessment specifically for those offenders who may be appropriate for treatment following release from jail.

Following an intensive assessment process, many of the inmates when ordered to intermediate or gradual sanctions are given the opportunity to leave the detention facility and enter a more appropriate treatment program at North Star Treatment and Recovery Center in lieu of jail time. In order to facilitate appropriate referrals for the Reach-In Program, a Drug and Alcohol Counselor makes on-site visits to the Washoe County Sheriff's Office five days per week, providing assessment and referral services to inmates who are incarcerated due to an alcohol/drug-related offense, or those inmates who are successfully graduating the HISTEP.

Ely State Prison (ESP) is the Nevada Department of Corrections' only maximum-security institution. ESP houses Nevada's most dangerous inmates as well as some of the most dangerous inmates from other states under the Inter-State Compact Agreement. As in any major correctional facility, the potential for violence exists and a means for rapid recovery with minimal impact is necessary.



Program Activities And Components

Once the determination for treatment has been reached and intermediate sanctions agreed to by the judge (if required), the client would be placed into the appropriate treatment services. Utilizing criteria from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's Model for Comprehensive Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment for the Offender, North Star Treatment and Recovery Center will provide services to that targeted population. It is anticipated this method of treatment will decrease the number of drug-related offenders incarcerated and the recidivism rate at the county jail.

The Ely State Prison employs a variety of methods in responding to emergencies which require the use of force, the use of chemical agents, electronic restraint devices and deadly force to control disruptive or assaultive behavior. The purchase of the pepper ball launcher system provided ESP with a less than lethal method of use of force. This system permits application of force from a safe distance thereby minimizing staff injury. Injury to inmates is minimal requiring no medical treatment other than decontamination. Risk of property damage is minimal. The system is cost effective to maintain and litigation and lost time were greatly reduced with potential injury minimized.

The goal of this program was to reduce staff and inmate injuries associated with disruptive behavior.

Goals and Objectives

Goal #1 Assess/evaluate and decrease the number of drug-related offenders incarcerated and decrease recidivism within the offender population at the Washoe County Jail.

Objective 1: A minimum of 50 offender clients from the general population will receive comprehensive residential treatment services after a comprehensive chemical dependency assessment.

Objective 2: A minimum of 20 individuals graduating from HISTEP will receive comprehensive Outpatient and Transitional Living services.

Objective 3: 75% of the client/offender admitted to NSTRC for treatment will not re-offend while in treatment.

Objective 4: 60% of the client/offender, who successfully complete treatment at NSTRC, will not re-offend at 6-month follow-up.

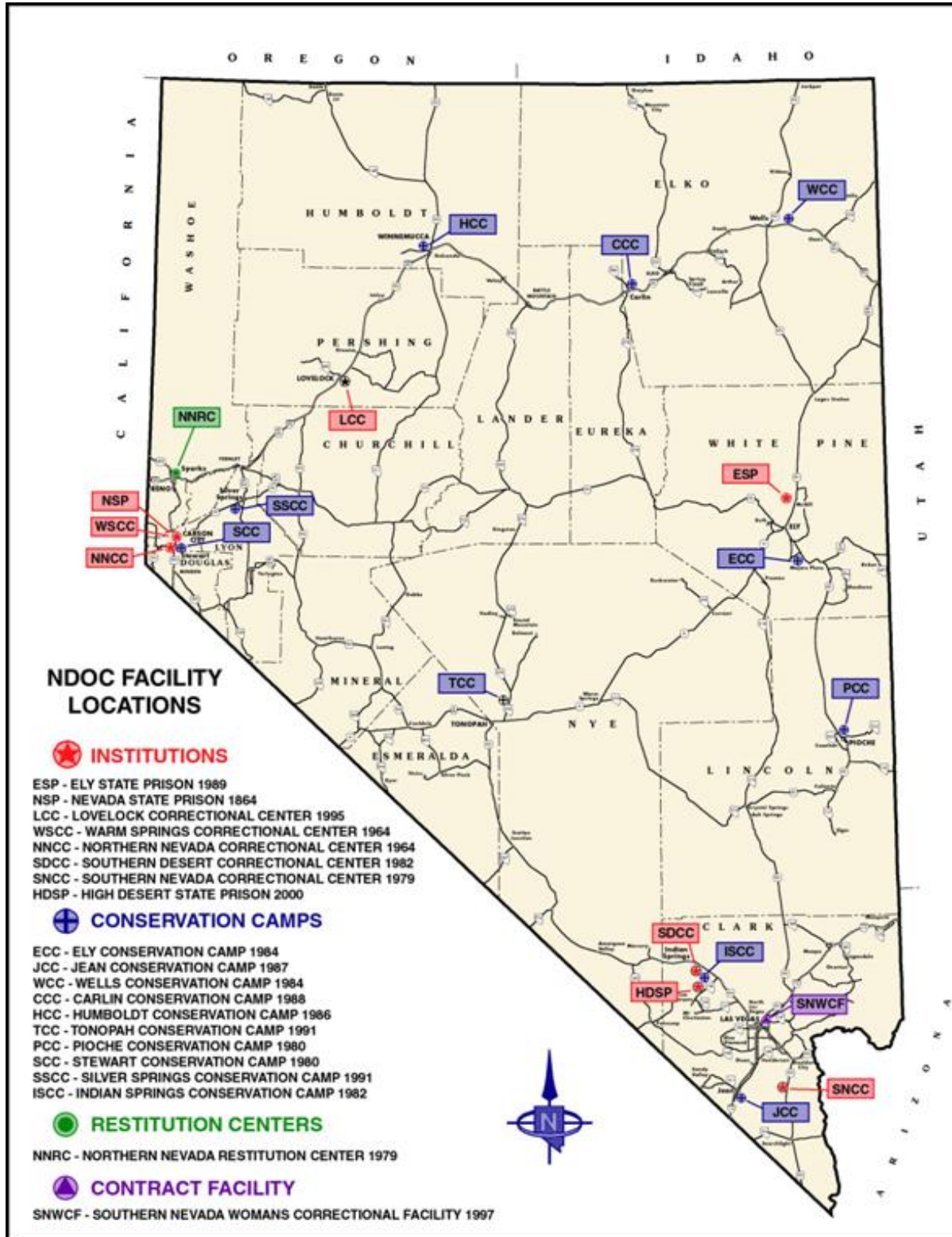
Goal #2 Reduce the use of harmful force at the Nevada State Prison.

Objective 1: Reduce staff /inmate injuries and collateral property damage associated with hands-on, chemical agent, electronic restraint application and deadly force, as well as associated litigation by 20%.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The success of the Reach-In Program is based on the reduced recidivism rate and education received by the offenders within Washoe County. Of the 20 projected individuals graduating from HISTEP, this number fell short due to the discontinuation of the program. Overall, the remaining objectives were met and exceeded.

To date, ESP has received the system and reviewed all literature regarding the pepperball launcher system. A Lesson Plan was developed, submitted and approved. A Sergeant with the Ely State Prison has received certification as a system instructor. Although training of other correctional officer's has not taken place, as soon as the air cylinders are filled, the pepperball launcher system will be operational and training will begin. Ely State Prison staff will then be able to evaluate, by way of statistical data compiled, the effectiveness of the system.



PURPOSE AREA 15A

Improvement of Drug Control Technology Monitoring of Drug Dependent Offenders Enhancement of Forensic Laboratories

Program Overview

The Justice Courts of East Fork Township in Douglas County and Carson City and the Reno Justice Court operate highly successful alternative sentencing programs funded with Byrne grants. The Carson City/Douglas County Alternative Sentencing Program works in collaboration with the Partnership of Community Resources while the Reno Justice Court networks with three other courts in both Reno and Sparks. The mission of the Alternative Sentencing Program is to address community needs and promote collaborative efforts to eliminate gaps in services.

Most individuals released under the conditions of bail, their own recognizance or those placed on probation, have substance abuse problems requiring supervision and treatment. Failure to supervise these individuals and encouraging them to seek treatment and maintain sobriety, often prevents them from upholding the conditions of their release or suspended sentences and places themselves, their families and their communities at continued risk. Often defendants commit additional crimes and are re-incarcerated.

By maintaining justice court alternative sentencing departments, drug, alcohol and domestic violence offenders will be supervised by Court probation officers under reciprocal agreements. This supervision will allow pretrial defendants and those convicted of misdemeanor offenses the opportunity to remain in their communities and will encourage them to seek appropriate treatment, counseling and employment.

Equipment programs funded under this purpose area were used to enhance forensic laboratories and improve evidence collection in criminal cases. These purchases included the purchase of digital cameras and supporting equipment for Carson City Sheriff's Office and two analytical instruments for the controlled substance section of the Washoe County Sheriff's Office Criminalistics Laboratory. This equipment was sorely needed and will provide the agencies with a means of improvement in collection and processing of evidence.

The purchase of drug testing kits for the Division of Parole and Probation will provide for the testing of an additional 20,000 parolees and probationers. The state's mandated budget cuts had reduced the number of offenders being tested by 50% creating a serious risk to Nevada communities. Through the use of Byrne funds, the program can once again provide testing as required by law.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: To improve and maintain the existing Departments of Alternative Sentencing, maximizing rural court resources and reducing recidivism in each jurisdiction.

Objective 1: Network with courts to identify and refer all probationers and/or authorized pre-trial defendants to appropriate counseling services.

Objective 2: Provide consistent supervision of defendants having been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence, drug, driving under the influence and related offenses, thereby reducing the recidivism rate to less than the national average of 10%.

Goal 2: To provide equipment to promote improvements in evidence collection and processing of criminal cases.

Objective 1: Enhance the ability to provide accurate, reliable examinations of controlled substances, provide analysis of complex components encountered in clandestine laboratory investigations, and perform the large number of analysis often required for sales and trafficking prosecutions.

Goal 3: Protect the public by ensuring mandated drug tests are conducted for parolees and probationers.

Objective 1: Test an additional 20,000 parolees and probationers randomly as mandated by the courts and/or Parole Board.

Program Activities and Components

The adult alternative sentencing programs assisted clients in acquiring high school equivalency diplomas and developing job-search skills. They provided outpatient groups as well as counselor/client individual counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling or placement in an alcohol and drug abuse program. Probationers were also expected to maintain employment and commence payment on fines and/or victim's restitution mandated as a condition of release. They also performed substance abuse assessments for local judges and parole and probation officers.

The objective of the program was to allow individuals convicted of misdemeanor violations the opportunity to live within the community under Court supervision or residential confinement as an alternative to being incarcerated. The Court could suspend all or part of the convicted person's sentence and place him/her on probation under the supervision of the Chief of the Department. The Department used all reasonable methods and resources available to assist probationers in improving their lifestyle while under the Court's jurisdiction.

Working together, Carson City/Douglas County probation departments and the Reno Justice Court continued to improve in the areas of pretrial drug testing, probation drug testing and alcohol testing by way of electronically monitored residential confinement. These departments provided for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent and domestic violence offenders and enhanced State and local forensic laboratories.

With the addition of the Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (CG/MS) and a Fourier Transform InfraRed Spectrometer (FTIR) the Washoe County Forensic Lab has been able to continue service to thirteen northern Nevada counties. The instruments provide critical drug intelligence information by helping to track the production of methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories.

The drug testing kits provided to the Division of Parole and Probation have been distributed to thirteen offices throughout the state. The kits will greatly increase the capabilities of the division in the supervision of the parolees and probationers.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The evaluation critiqued the operation of the Alternative Sentencing programs, highlighting both success and challenges. The report produced from this component of the evaluation served as a guideline for other jurisdictions interested in implementing a similar program. Items addressed in this component of the evaluation included:

- number of probations supervised;
- number of drug tests administered;
- referrals to outside services
- coordination with other agencies.

Through the efforts of Douglas County/Carson City and Reno Alternative Sentencing Programs, over 2,000 probationers and pre-trial defendants were supervised. Douglas County/Carson City provided nearly 1600 urine screenings and made available residential drug/alcohol treatment programs for 115 incarcerated probationers and pre-trial defendants.

The two toxicology analysis programs evaluated their successes based upon numbers of samples analyzed using the requested instruments. It was determined that use of the instruments not only provided comprehensive toxicology services to law enforcement agencies throughout Nevada, but also reduced the turn around time significantly.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

One component of the Alternative Sentencing Program involves assisting probationers in identifying and completing drug and alcohol treatment options. Since July 1, 1997, Douglas County has placed 199 probationers into drug treatment. At the end of the FY2003 grant year, the number of probationers who violated after treatment for using controlled substances and/or alcohol is 28 or 14% (down 3% from 2001). Carson City began keeping these statistics in July 2001. Since that time, Carson City has placed 51 probationers into drug treatment. The number of probationers who violated after treatment for using controlled substances and/or alcohol is 4 or 8% (down from 12.5% in 2001). The Reno Justice Court program reports that 137 defendants have been entered into the program since July 2002. This program has just begun and statistics are not available at this time.

Since Byrne Grants began for Douglas County in 1997 a total of 605 offenders have been successfully terminated from probation. In Carson City where numbers have been tracked since July 2001, a total of 271 offenders have been successfully terminated from probation. Of these Douglas County shows a recidivism rate of 4% while Carson City has a recidivism rate of 10%.

Since July 2001, four officers have received over five hundred hours of training to improve the two Alternative Sentencing Departments. During the grant cycle classes included training in anger management, narcotics investigators school, special weapons, substance abuse, domestic violence, drug task force investigations, multi-cultural awareness, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) license recertification, handgun qualification, officer street survival, defensive tactics training, sexual harassment, and domestic battery counseling.

In conclusion, all goals and objectives for programs funded in this purpose area have been met or exceeded during the last fiscal year.

PURPOSE AREA 15B

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Program Overview

There were three projects completed in this purpose area for State FY-03, total federal funding was \$117,419. The programs within this purpose area have expanded AFIS capabilities, improved courts ability to handle criminal case loads, and has aided the Forensic Science Division in DNA sample processing of convicted offenders and increased sample handling capacity.

There is a vast amount of criminal behavior throughout Nevada. A 24-hour lifestyle and a large transient population contribute to much of the criminal behavior, and increase the burden upon law enforcement, courts and forensic laboratories. By setting priorities, funds designated to the priority areas will enable Nevada to achieve a higher impact towards the intended goal. Priority areas have been designated as a result of research, collection and analysis of information from many areas.

Goals and Objectives

Goal: To improve the capabilities of criminal justice agencies to process information and offenders through the criminal justice system and develop better dispositional information.

Objective 1: To enter and search all latent prints of value through the expanded AFIS system within 30 days after submission to the comparative analysis section.

Objective 2: Reduce the backlog of cases requiring AFIS entry by one-half within the first year of operation following the installation of a second AFIS station.

Objective 3: Decrease by at least 25% the time it takes for cases to be adjudicated, and increase the convicted offender index by 50%.

Objective 4: Increase the DNA typing capacity of convicted offender batch sample handling capacity from 15 samples to 96 samples.

Program Activities and Components

A second AFIS system has been purchased by the the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department forensic laboratory. This new AFIS system is compatible with the system implemented through the MAIN project. A cost savings was realized due to negotiated discounts with the vendor. The

equipment which makes up the latent entry station was received but will require installation and acceptance testing by the manufacturer before it can be utilized. It is anticipated that this installation and validation process will occur in the next quarter. However, computer hardware and software which comprise the latent print examiner workstations was received and installed during this fiscal year. Following validation of all equipment, latent print examiners will begin to enter relevant backlogged casework into the AFIS system.

The Seventh Judicial District Court in White Pine County, received and installed seven new computers throughout the court system. Two in District Court-Department 1, two in District Court-Department 2, two in the White Pine County Law Library, and one in the County Clerk's office.

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office forensic laboratory sent a "Request for Proposal" to three laboratories. The two laboratories with the lowest bid were asked to continue in the bid process. One laboratory was chosen to conduct analysis of convicted offender samples. Data from the contract laboratory is to be provided within 60 days of receipt of the samples. This data will then be evaluated and put into the local, State, and National DNA databases.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The very nature of these projects require an on-going internal assessment. The fingerprint database concept is a continuing program for the extended future, and the plan is to monitor the turn-around time for submitted cases and determine whether this is within the required parameters. The single criterion used to assess the effectiveness of the project will be to monitor the number of associations (hits) established between evidence prints to suspect prints as a result of searches made through the AFIS system to the fingerprint database.

Evaluation of the increase of DNA profiles in the convicted offender index of the CODIS database will determine the success of the project. It is also expected that as the number of offender samples increase, formerly unsolved cases will be solved through DNA matches.

The Court will be able to prosecute criminals in a more timely manner with the installation of new computers. There will be less delays and an elimination of locked up computers which cannot operate.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The new AFIS system has a calculated "hit rate" of 15%, which is higher than experienced with the old AFIS system. Due to early equipment problems and delays, it will take additional time to utilize the new AFIS entry station to achieve a level of success, not only by the decrease of back logged cases, but also in the rate that suspects are identified.

It was projected a total of 1500 convicted offender samples would be added to the database. This projection was exceeded. There were 1628 samples added to the database. Of these samples there were eight "hits" which provided suspects for one auto theft, four burglaries, and three sexual assault

cases.

From August to October of 2002, there were 38% more criminal matters set on the court calendar than from August to October of 2001. This is a significant increase in the number of criminals being prosecuted. The goal and objectives of this program have been achieved by being able to more efficiently process Orders for the Judges, store more information, and have full use of all of the computers at all times to expedite the handling of criminal cases.

PURPOSE AREA 15B

5% Set-Aside — LiveScan Program Criminal History Records Improvement

Program Overview

There were two projects awarded for this purpose area for State Fiscal Year 2003, both were funded from FY-00 Byrne grant funds. Total Byrne grant funding for these two projects was \$155,121. Nevada requested and received a waiver on the FY-01 5% set-aside. There is one project funded from the FY-02 Byrne grant for state FY-04, however, Nevada has requested a waiver for FY-02 as the acquisition cost of the LiveScan machines has been drastically reduced, and most of the Nevada agencies are already equipped. All LiveScan fingerprint systems purchased are coordinated through the Nevada Criminal History Repository.

Nevada has a central repository for the collection of criminal justice records regarding arrest, disposition and warrant information for all felonies and selected misdemeanors. The Department of Public Safety, Highway Patrol Division, Records and Identification Bureau, (commonly referred to as the Criminal History Repository) is responsible for the operation of the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS). Data is provided to NCJIS from all criminal justice agencies in Nevada.

The projects in this purpose area have provided for electronic computer interface between the local criminal justice agency computer system and NCJIS since 1998. This communication link has allowed local criminal justice agencies to record data one time and have the information available in NCJIS immediately.

In state FY-03, the projects funded added one local agency to the system and provided preventative and remedial maintenance for the LiveScan systems residing in Nevada booking facilities and Parole and Probation offices.

Goals And Objectives

Goal: The overall goal of this program is to maintain the Statewide Communications Network to handle LiveScan traffic and enable the State Repository to receive disposition information electronically from criminal justice agencies relating primarily to felony and serious misdemeanor arrests.

Objective 1: To identify arrested persons more quickly by sending fingerprints to NCJIS electronically, and eliminate manual data entry functions of fingerprint cards.

- Objective 2: To record in NCJIS all warrants, disposition and recalls in a timely manner and decrease the time it takes to transmit Nevada's arrest fingerprint cards to the FBI by 50% .
- Objective 3: To increase record accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all records reported to NCJIS and to reduce the number of fingerprint rejections by 90%.
- Objective 5: To provide local law enforcement agencies with access to AFIS and WINS and to reduce booking time and reporting time.

Program Activities/Components

A LiveScan machine was installed at the Boulder City Police Department. An interagency agreement with the Department of Public Safety, Criminal History Repository was authorized to tap into an existing link, saving the Boulder City Police Department approximately \$750 per month in the operating costs of the LiveScan machine.

The maintenance agreement with the LiveScan vendor was continued and fingerprints were processed at a greater rate than in the past due to enhancements made to the LiveScan to AFIS interface. The systems were serviced at regular intervals.

Performance Measures And Evaluation Methods

Use of the LiveScan fingerprint system greatly reduces errors by the booking deputies when taking an arrestees fingerprints. It also significantly reduces the time needed to process a booking. Fingerprints need to be taken only once, even though three or more cards are needed for each arrestee. Once the accurate classifiable prints are entered into the system any number may be printed at anytime from this data.

A reduction in the time frame for fingerprints and arrest data to be forwarded to the State Repository is accomplished by transmitting the data from the fingerprint system via electronic interface with the State Repository computer system. This information can be processed through the AFIS system to determine identity and criminal history. This is an invaluable asset in obtaining a timely and accurate history on an arrestee.

Program Accomplishments And Evaluation Results

During this fiscal year one additional LiveScan machine was added to the Statewide system. The Byrne grant funds enabled the maintenance agreement with the LiveScan vendor to continue without a break in service or a reinstatement fee.

With the use of the LiveScan fingerprinting systems, arrestees are being booked and having their

fingerprints sent to the state repository in a matter of minutes rather than weeks. This is immensely important when an arrestee is using an alias.

The use of the electronic scanning beds allow deputies to see each fingerprint before it is recorded, enabling deputies to correct potentially bad fingerprints before a whole set is completed and printed. Another benefit of the LiveScan system is the storage of prints and information. This further increased timeliness in certain situations where an arrestee is booked and already has fingerprints on file.

The LiveScan fingerprint machines have almost eliminated rejected cards, saving the time consuming process of re-fingerprinting an arrestee or applicant. Enhancements have enabled fingerprints to be processed even faster than in the past.

PURPOSE AREA 24

Law Enforcement and Prevention Programs Relating to Gangs or Youth Involved in Or At Risk of Involvement in Gangs

Program Overview

In State fiscal 2003, there were four projects funded in this purpose area. Total federal funding was at \$521,203. These projects address a strategic, data-driven approach that encompasses prevention, intervention, suppression of youth gang crime and violence while targeting the upper to mid-level street gang organizations. A multifaceted approach is used, including field intelligence gathering, gang diversion, educating the community, and graffiti abatement. Site coverage included three counties and cooperative agreements with state and local agencies including: local sheriff's departments, local police departments, county juvenile programs, school districts, county and city district attorney's offices, and county Department of Juvenile Justice Services.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Development, integration and use of a centralized gang member database.

- Objective 1: Increase collection and data storage regarding gang members and sex offenders by 25% over the grant year, leading to a more timely identification and arrest of suspects.
- Objective 2: Develop standards for recurring reports generated by the gang database for use by participating agencies in preventing and reducing gang related crime.
- Objective 4: Utilizing the gang database, develop a statistical analysis of gang- involved drug trafficking.

Goal 2: Enhance quality of life and assure public safety by increasing community and law enforcement awareness of gang issues and activities.

- Objective 1: Increase by 20% the number of community presentations, parental contacts, school presentations, and training courses for law enforcement.

- Objective 2: Reduce active gang membership and violent gang activity associated with narcotics by 10%.
- Objective 3: Increase referrals for gang prevention and intervention programs by 10%.
- Objective 4: Establish two faith-based organizations located in high crime areas for the “Adopt a Gang-member” mentoring program, and train six faith based missionaries to serve as advocates for at-risk gang participants.
- Objective 5: Establish 200 students in Youth Crime Watch Clubs.

Program Activities/Components

Proactive Enforcement

Officers and detectives regularly provide specialized training in gang issues to agencies and groups in neighborhoods and communities who request help or have a high risk of gang related problems. This allows for various agencies to network more effectively, sharing information and coordinating resources in dealing with gang related issues. The officers are in contact with gang members and make their presence among gang members known on a daily basis.

Receiving training and up-dated information is vital to any gang unit, as gang membership increases and decreases, new forms of criminal activity are identified and evaluated. Detectives in these four projects either received training or were instructors at conferences. Training included interview and interrogation, crime scene investigations, Spanish language classes, gang intervention and prevention, computer system tracking of gang members, gang syndicates, and sexual seduction and abuse of youth.

Prevention and intervention strategies play a important role in reducing gang membership and activities. Prevention programs provide resources to dissuade at-risk youth from joining gangs. Intervention attempts to change behaviors of gang members and associates by focusing on the provision and facilitation of access to academic, economic, and social opportunities.

- Refer participants to gang prevention programs
- Refer participants to gang intervention programs
- Establish faith-based mentoring programs
- Establish Youth Crime Watch Clubs
- Provide gang resistance education
- Continuation of information into gang database

Reactive Enforcement

The gang task forces funded in this purpose area are all multi-jurisdictional, with each participating entity contributing personnel and resources. The reactive component of these task forces focus on enforcement of criminal gang activities, utilizing a high visibility presence, intelligence gathering, and networking with other law enforcement agencies and the community. Gang related crime, in both method and type of crime, had shown a steady increase since 1995. However, due to the pro-active approach in identifying and monitoring gang members and activity, both felony and misdemeanor gang related crime is decreasing.

Gang Task Force Calls		
	FY 2002	FY 2003
Gang Drive-by Shootings	70	119
Recovered Firearms	181	406
Cocaine Recovered	1,265.65 oz.	81.88 oz + 10 rocks
Marijuana Recovered	567.63 oz.	632.66 oz.
PCP Recovered	10.33 grams*	469.3 grams*
Heroin Recovered	7.3 grams*	7.3 grams*
Ecstasy Recovered	6 grams*	6 grams*
*only one task force reporting		

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Methods

The task force in Southern Nevada has referred 25 participants to a gang prevention program and 15 participants have been referred to the gang intervention program. Through the coordination of the Pleasant Grove Ministries, School District Gang Unit, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept., Dept. of Juvenile Justice Services, and the State of Nevada Family Services, the Joyful Praise Ministries have recently developed and implemented a gang intervention program which has already received it's first two clients.

Input and security procedures for the Gang Database system located at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Gang Unit was developed and serves as a model for other law enforcement agencies to utilize in the continual development of a Centralized Gang Database. Through networking, the task force has been able to track gang members between cities and states. As the system further develops tracking will become an integral part of the task force operations.

Gang Task Force Accomplishments		
	FY 2002	FY 2003
Misdemeanor Arrests	3166	3335
Felony Arrests	686	676
# Gang Members on file	7597	7477
# Gang Associates on file	3992	3886
Field Interviews Conducted	5826	4682
Deceased Gang Members	N/A	32*
*only one task force reporting		

Substantial progress has been made in developing criteria for the 3 recurring reports generated by Gang Data Central Repository for use by participating agencies. These reports will evaluate the qualitative and quantitative measurements of juvenile gang members being documented.

Other accomplishments of the task force include the establishment of three faith-based organizations for “Adopt a Gang-Member” mentoring programs and crime watch programs; establishment of Youth Crime Watch Clubs in five elementary schools and one middle school; training of 103 residents in crime watch activities in high gang crime areas; providing gang resistance education to 300 students located in high crime areas.

A total of 6 faith-based individuals have completed advocacy training, and there has been a successful linkage between 6 faith-based organizations and 6 community agencies. These groups have come together to serve the youth and families impacted by gang activity. Services include gang prevention and intervention, youth and family counseling, faith-based counseling, life skills, faith-based social opportunities and fellowship.

One task force is working with Partners Allied for Community Excellence. This program used local volunteers to assist in compliance checks of 100 local establishments that retail alcohol. Repeat violators are referred for prosecution.

Each gang unit’s progress is measured by quarterly and annual gang reports. The intelligence database is updated daily on all gang members/associates who are field interviewed. Statistics from the database are evaluated. Regular meetings with outside agencies are conducted for the purpose of sharing information and resources.

The following statistics are tracked and compared to prior years as part of the evaluation and internal assessment of the projects:

- Number of gangs
- Number of gang members and associates
- Number of gang member arrests
- Seizure of weapons, narcotics, currency, stolen property and other items of value

Attachment (C) is an internal assessment for the Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services project which works in coordination with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Gang Task Force.

PURPOSE AREA 99

Administration

Program Overview

Within this purpose area two administrative projects were funded a total of \$323,989 in federal dollars. The Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment (Commission) is charged with developing and updating a State Master Plan to combat substance abuse and to evaluate the effectiveness of all such programs in Nevada. The second project, the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA), serves as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for U.S. Department of Justice grants for the Department of Public Safety. OCJA administers seven Department of Justice grant programs.

Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: The goal of the Commission is to research, evaluate, coordinate and advocate for prevention, education, enforcement and treatment efforts to control and help eliminate substance abuse in Nevada.

Objective 1: Identify critical issues regarding substance abuse within the four disciplines of education, prevention, enforcement and treatment.

Objective 2: Develop a state master plan for substance abuse education, prevention, enforcement and treatment each biennium.

Objective 3: Make recommendations to the governor for a policy agenda/legislation relating to the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Objective 4: Establish a program to publically recognize persons and programs that have helped to prevent and treat the abuse of drugs and alcohol and enforce laws relating to substance abuse.

Objective 5: Hold hearings for public testimony to receive information from the public relating education, prevention, treatment and the enforcement of laws relating to drugs and alcohol.

Goal 2: It is the goal of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance to obtain, administer, and sub-grant to state and local government agencies, grant funds from the U.S. Department of Justice, for

programs that address illegal drug use, trafficking, violent crime and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Objective 1: Prepare applications to apply for federal grants.

Objective 2: Coordinate the distribution of grant funds to state and local agencies.

Objective 3: Ensure sub-grantees' compliance with all state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines through desk audits and on-site monitoring of projects.

Objective 4: Develop abstracts for each program area funded.

Objective 5: Provide support, direction and technical assistance to sub-grantees as needed.

Objective 6: Compile and submit required reports on all awarded grant programs for each fiscal year as well as the State Strategy.

Program Activities and Components

Commission

The Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Enforcement and Treatment consisted of fifteen members appointed by the Governor (see page 62). Three members represent law enforcement, three represent education, three are accredited by the State to treat persons for drug/alcohol abuse, one represents mental health, one represents the state office of Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) and four members represent the public. The Commission held three public hearings per year, to record testimony concerning substance abuse issues.

The Nevada State Legislature abolished this Commission as of June 30, 2003.

One clerical position worked three-quarters time for the Commission. The remainder of time was spent on duties for Byrne projects.

Office of Criminal Justice Assistance

OCJA has a staff of six professional positions, and one and one-half clerical positions. One clerical position divided its time between the Commission and Byrne grants as stated above. Due to the Commission being abolished by the State Legislature, this position was eliminated as of June 30, 2003. The second clerical position (part-time) works on Byrne projects and administrative support duties at 51% time. Two professional staff, in addition to working on Byrne projects, work on the FALCON'S NEST Program which is described later in this section. The staff perform desk audits on every claim from sub-grantees for reimbursement submitted to the office. Staff assists sub-grantees

with financial claims and ensure their compliance with State and Federal rules, regulations and guidelines.

OCJA staff conducts site visits to monitor, audit and evaluate the sub-grantee projects, and attend special functions or meetings of the sub-grantees when requested. Equipment purchased with grant funds is carefully logged for each sub-grant and physically inspected during on-site visits. Due to the vast distances between communities, and the lack of available transportation to rural areas, it is not possible for the small staff to conduct on-site visits to each sub-grant every year. However, there is frequent telephone contact and quarterly progress reports are a requirement.

OCJA researches and develops the “State and Local Drug Control Strategy” as well as the abstracts, the annual report and the project application packages. The Project Director’s Manual which is issued to each project director and fiscal manager to assist them in the managing of their grant program is updated annually.

As training is a vital mechanism in continued administration of federal grants and in aiding sub-grantees with technical assistance; OCJA staff attended financial and program training sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures for the Commission are:

- Number of critical issues identified each year regarding substance abuse within the four disciplines of education, prevention, enforcement and treatment.
- Number of individuals or programs publicly recognized that helped prevent or treat issues of substance abuse.
- Number of recommendations made to the Governor annually for policy on substance abuse.
- Number of hearings held annually for public testimony.

Performance measures for the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance are:

- Negotiate 95% of sub-grant budgets and other areas of concern proper to grant distribution. Number of awards distributed to sub-grantees.
- Audit 100% of claims for reimbursement to ensure sub-grantee compliance with State and federal requirements.

- Process 90% of sub-grantee claims for requirement within five days of receipt.
- Conduct site visits on 50% of sub-grantees to measure effectiveness of program and ensure equipment is being utilized properly.
- Attendance of three staff each year at program/fiscal training to enable staff to provide technical assistance.
- Execute the federal letter of credit for funds each week.
- Deposits to be reconciled to the State R1 Budget Status Report within seven days.
- Review/approve/process requests for federal equipment through 1033/1122 programs.

Program Accomplishments & Evaluation Results

Commission

The Commission's duties consist of: gathering information and making recommendations to the Governor to be included in the State Master Plan; preparing proposed legislation, coordination of services relating to mental health with services relating to substance abuse, determining which facilities should have both mental health specialists and substance abuse counselors and determining the cost of implementation, redefining the Commission's goals and producing a new strategic plan.

The Commission submitted to the Governor several recommendations on 2003 Legislative Issues:

- Current funding levels for community-based prevention and treatment programs are preserved and new dollars are allocated, as available, to fund the current substance abuse treatment and prevention needs.
- The State of Nevada agree to accept federal funding for a Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).
- In order to save lives and loss of federal highway funds, the Legislature lower the legal blood alcohol level from .10 to .08.
- Pass legislation mandating that alcohol retailers post signs warning women of the dangers of drinking while pregnant.

Three hearings were held for public testimony this year. Information obtained from these hearings regarding Nevada's drug abuse problems was used in preparing recommendations to the Governor for proposed legislation. Representatives from treatment centers, school districts, criminal justice offices and the general public submitted their concerns and information. Concerns included topics including

education, prevention, treatment and most of all funding issues.

Office of Criminal Justice Assistance

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance was successful in obtaining and administering the following U. S. Department of Justice grants during this fiscal year:

Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant	\$4,170,473
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant	\$ 667,669
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	\$ 112,770
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program	\$ 1,424
National Criminal History Improvement Program	\$ 513,000

Additionally, the following performance indicators were met:

- Forty-five Byrne awards were distributed to sub-grantees. One hundred percent of sub-grant budgets were negotiated prior to grant distribution.
- Performed desk audits on 100% of the projects.
- Ninety-five percent of sub-grantee claims were processed within five days of receipt.
- On-site monitoring/auditing visits were accomplished on 87% of the projects.
- Three staff attended program/financial training.
- Federal letter of credit for funds was executed each week.
- Deposits were reconciled to the State R1 Budget Status Report within seven days 100% of the time.
- One hundred percent of federal equipment requests through the 1033/1122 program were reviewed and processed.

One Management Analyst position was vacated for the year due to a state hiring freeze.

The Federal Assistant Liaison Connecting Officials of Nevada – Networking Equipment Support Team or “FALCON’S NEST” continued working on it’s mission:

To support the Governor in his vision to reduce crime and delinquency and its adversarial effects upon the citizens of this state by providing all Nevada law enforcement agencies with the equipment necessary to protect the public.

FALCON'S NEST staff administered two programs designed to assist agencies in providing additional equipment for their law enforcement efforts. The 1033 (Excess Military Property Program) allows State and local law enforcement agencies to procure military equipment from the Department of Defense. The only costs to the law enforcement agency associated with acquisitions from this program are for shipping of an item(s) from the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) location to the law enforcement agency's location or for the per diem and travel costs to have someone pick up an item from the DRMO. The 1122 (Equipment Purchasing Program) allows State and local agencies to purchase new equipment through the Federal Supply System Schedules (at government prices) that is suitable for counter-drug activity. These two programs expand the limited budget resources of the State and local agencies, provide Nevada Peace Officers with additional public safety equipment, benefit the taxpayers, and protect Nevada's citizens.



During state fiscal year 2003 Nevada law enforcement agencies screened and received surplus military property from the 1033 Excess Military Property Program valued at \$57,675.71. This equipment was procured from the Department of Defense for the costs of shipping or picking up the equipment from the DRMO.

Some of the equipment procured by State and local law enforcement agencies through the 1033 Program were flight suits, compasses, camouflage screening systems, handcuffs with cases, .45 caliber semi-automatic pistols, snowmobiles, extraction and stokes litters and flyer's helmets.

Using the 1122 Purchasing Program State and local agencies spent a total of \$803,049.77 on purchases of new equipment. By making these purchases through this FALCON'S NEST program they were able to save a total of \$255,214.96 in taxpayer resources below the comparable retail costs for the items purchased. Some of the items purchased were new vehicles, gas masks and canisters, self-contained breathing apparatus, leather duty belt equipment, helicopter parts, body armor, surveillance and communication equipment, night vision equipment, electronic ticket writers, computer equipment, handheld spotlights, and chemical suits.

Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment Membership List

Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement and Treatment / Membership List

Updated 1/02

Name	Represents	Address	Phone/Fax	E-Mail	Term Expiration "Nevada Area"
Voting Members					
1	Karla McComb Chairperson Dir. Substance Abuse Programs Clark County School Dist.	Education	601 N Ninth St., Room 30 Las Vegas, NV, 89101	702 799-8444 702 799-7946 fax kaymccomb@lvcn.com	07/01 Southern
2	Maureen Brower	General Public	1009 Woodbridge Dr. Las Vegas, NV, 89108	702 880-4528 702 880-4534 fax brower@wadhams-akridge.com	07/01 Southern
3	V a c a n t	General Public			Northern
4	Carla Grange (formerly Rogers-Armstrong)	General Public	PO BOX 12664 Ogden, UT 84412	801 782-2649 Eaeles5UT@aol.com	07/01 Rural
5	William Reeves (Retired)	General Public	3760 Paradise View Carson City, NV 89703	775-882-4238 775-882-9190 fax BillReeves@att.net	10/30 Northern
6	Denise Everett Project Director, Frontier Recovery Network CASAT/UNR	Treatment	UNR Mail Stop 279 Reno NV 89502	775 784-6265 fax 775-784-1840 deverett@unr.nv.edu	07/01 Northern
7	Catherine Blake (Ridgehouse)	Treatment	275 Hill St. #281 Reno, NV, 89501	775 322-8941 775 322-1544 fax ridgehouse@aol.com	07/01 Northern
8	Kevin Quint (Join Together Northern Nevada)	Treatment	1325 Airmotive Way - Ste 175S Reno, NV, 89502	775 324-7557 775 324-6991 fax kquint@powernet.net	07/01 Northern
9	V a c a n t	Education			Northern
10	Ron Ross (Clark County School Dist.)	Education	601 N Ninth St., Room 55 Las Vegas, NV, 89101	702 799-8411 702 799-8454 fax ron_ross@interact.ccsd.net	07/01 Southern
11	Ron Skinner Sheriff, Pershing County	Enforcement	P.O. Box 147 Lovelock, NV, 89419	775 273-2641 775 273-7635 fax sheriff@pcso.lovelock.nv.us	07/01 Rural
12	Judge Bert Brown Municipal Court	Enforcement	395 Ninth Street Municipal Court, 400 E. Stewart Las Vegas, NV, 89101	702 229-6584 702 382-0320 fax bmbrown@ci.las-vegas.nv.us	07/01 Southern
13	Teresa 229-2036 Ron Pierini Sheriff, Douglas County	Enforcement	P.O. Box 218 Minden, NV, 89423	775 782-9900 775 782-9919 fax	07/01 Rural
14	Maria Canfield BADA	Bureau	505 E. King St., Room 500 Carson City, NV, 89710	775 684-4077 775 684-4185 fax meanfield@nvhd.state.nv.us	07/01 Northern
15	Dr. Carlos Brandenburg Mental Health Division Developmental Services Ike	Mental Health	505 E. King St., Room 602 Carson City, NV, 89701	775 684-5943 775 684-5966 fax cbrandenburg@dhr.state.nv.us	07/01 Northern

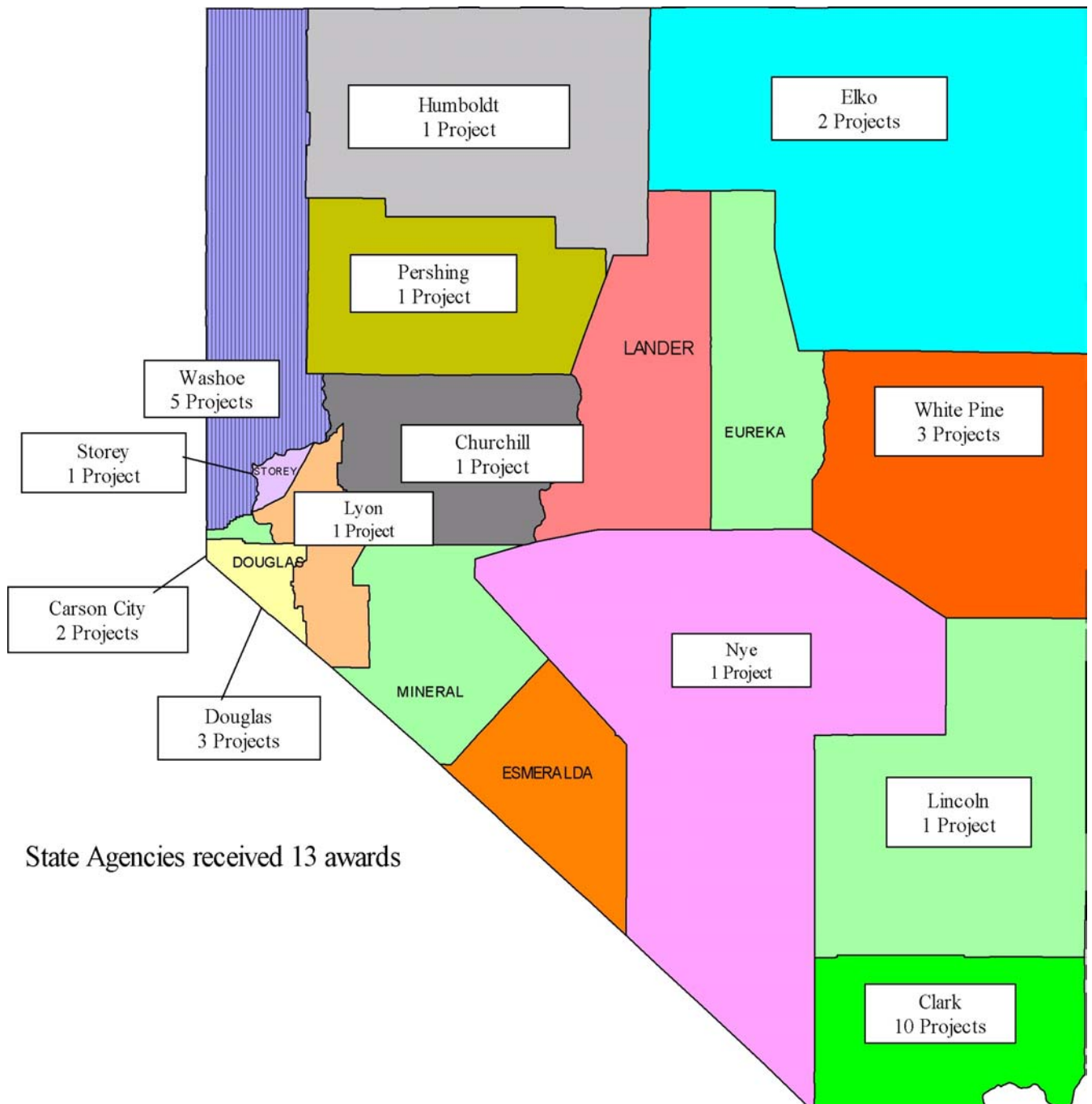
Non Voting Legislative Members						
16	Senator Valerie Wiener	Legislature	3540 W. Sahara Ave., #352 Las Vegas, NV, 89102	702 871-8536 702 221-9239 fax	valerie@valeriewiener.com	Legislative Appointment
During Session mail to both Legislators at: 401 S. Carson Street CC NV 89701-4747						
17	Assemblywoman Sharron Angle	Legislature	1802 Rainbow Ridge Road Reno, NV, 89423-1847	775 787-6017 775 787-6017 fax	sangle@asm.state.nv.us	Legislative Appointment
Non Voting Ex-Officio Members						
18	Jackie Crawford Director (Tom Murtha)	Dep. of Corrections	P.O. Box 7011 Carson City, NV, 89702	775 887-3216 775 887-3381 fax		Ex-Officio Member
		4070 Silversage	CC NV 89701	775 887- 775-887-3381 fax	tmurtha@ndoc.state.nv.us	
19	Frankie Sue Del Papa Attorney General (Tom Patton, Asst. A.G.)	Attorney General	100 North Carson St Carson City, NV, 89701	775 684-1111 775 684-1108 fax		Ex-Officio Member
				775 684-1116	tm Patton@ag.state.nv.us	
20	Myla Florence Director (Rob Johnston, Bureau of Services for Visually Impaired)	DETR	500 East Third St. Ste. 200 Carson City, NV, 89713	775 684-3911 775 684-3908 fax		Ex-Officio Member
			628 Belrose St. Las Vegas, NV, 89107	702 486-5333 702 486-5253 fax	rhjohnston@nvdeletr.org	
21	Michael Willden Director (Yvonne Sylva, Administrator State Health Division)	Dept. of Human Resources	505 East King St., Rm 600 Carson City, NV, 89710	775 684-4000 775 684-4010 fax		Ex-Officio Member
			505 East King St., Rm 201	775 684-4200	ysylva@qovmail.state.nv.us	
22	Jack McLaughlin Superintendent of Instruction (Mike Fitzgerald, Dept. of Education)	Dept. of Education	700 E. Fifth Street Carson City, NV, 89701	775 687-9217 775 687-9101 fax		Ex-Officio Member
				775 687-9168	mfitz@nsn.k12.nv.us	
23	Richard Kirkland Director	DPS	555 Wright Way Carson City, NV, 89711	775 684-4556 775 684-4692 fax		Ex-Officio Member
Non Voting Legal Advisor						
24	Bryan Stockton	DPS	555 Wright Way Carson City, NV, 89711	775 684-4605 775 684-4601 fax	bstockton@dmv.state.nv.us	Legal Advisor
Staff						
	Shirley Harvey Commission Coordinator	DPS	4070 Silver Sage Drive Carson City, NV, 89711	775 684-8680 775 687-6328 fax		
					sharvey@dps.state.nv.us	



Appendix A

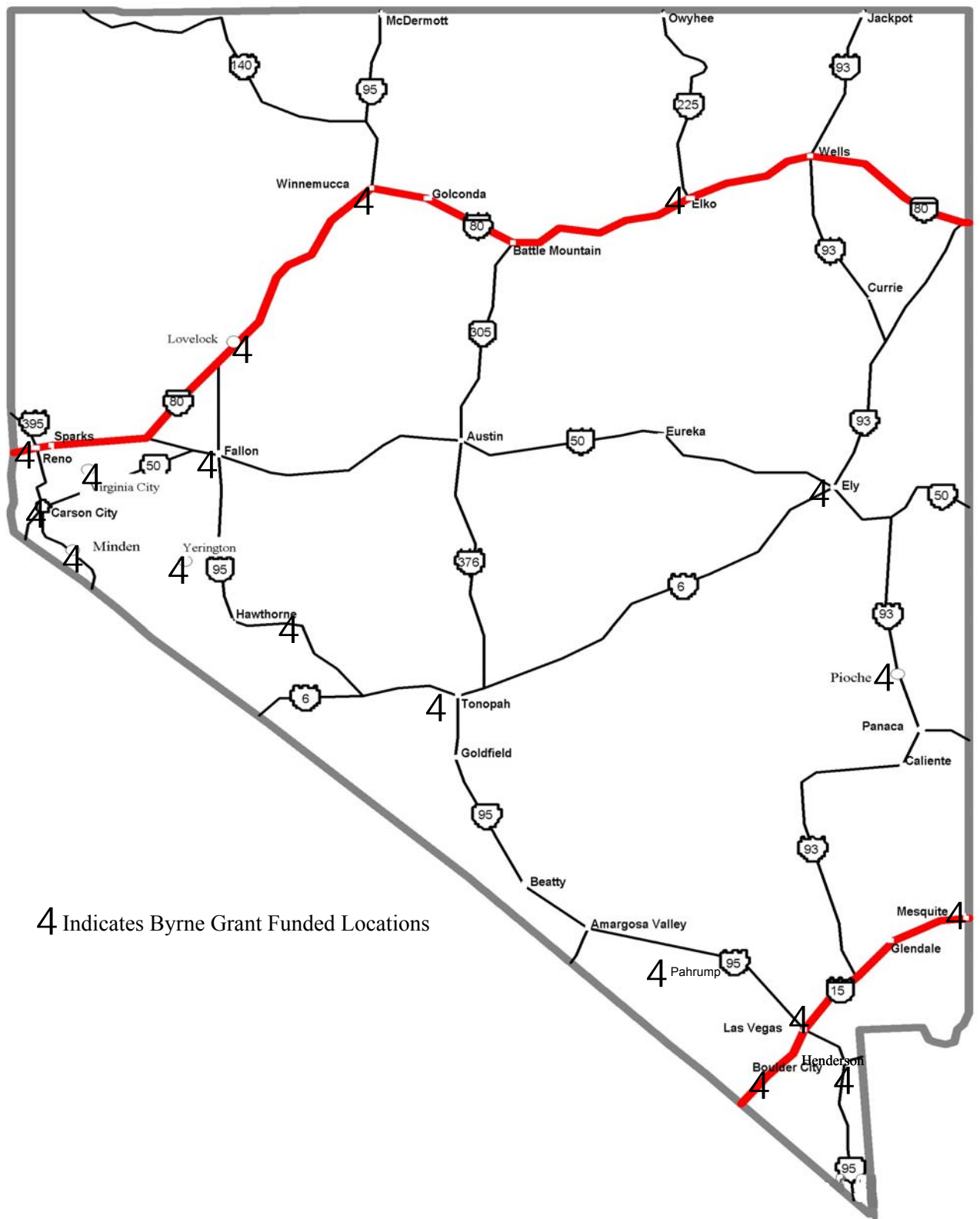
Appendix A





State Agencies received 13 awards

Projects Funded by County Area
FY 2003 Byrne Awards

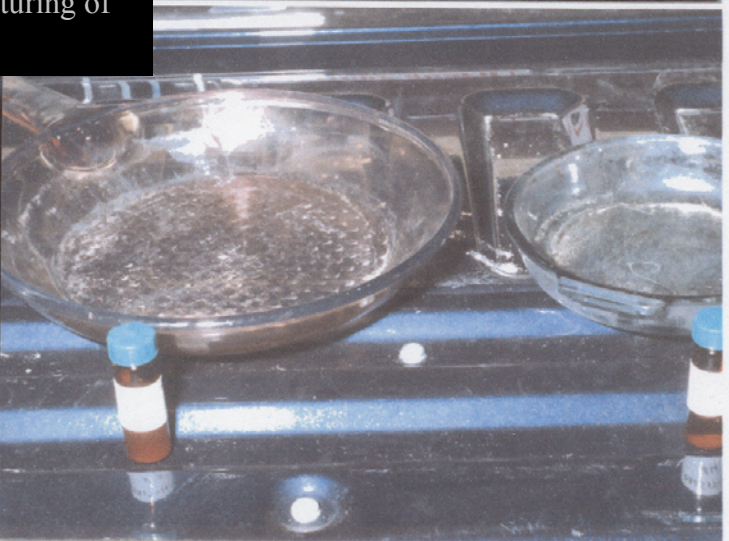
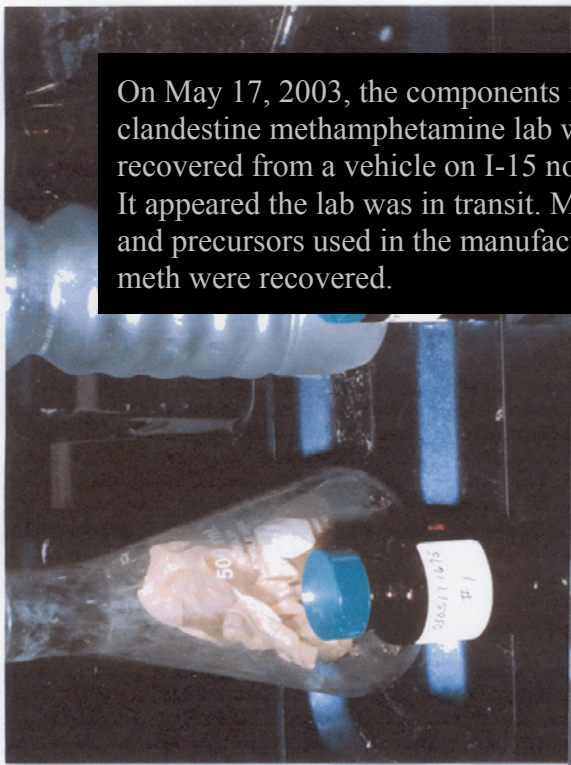
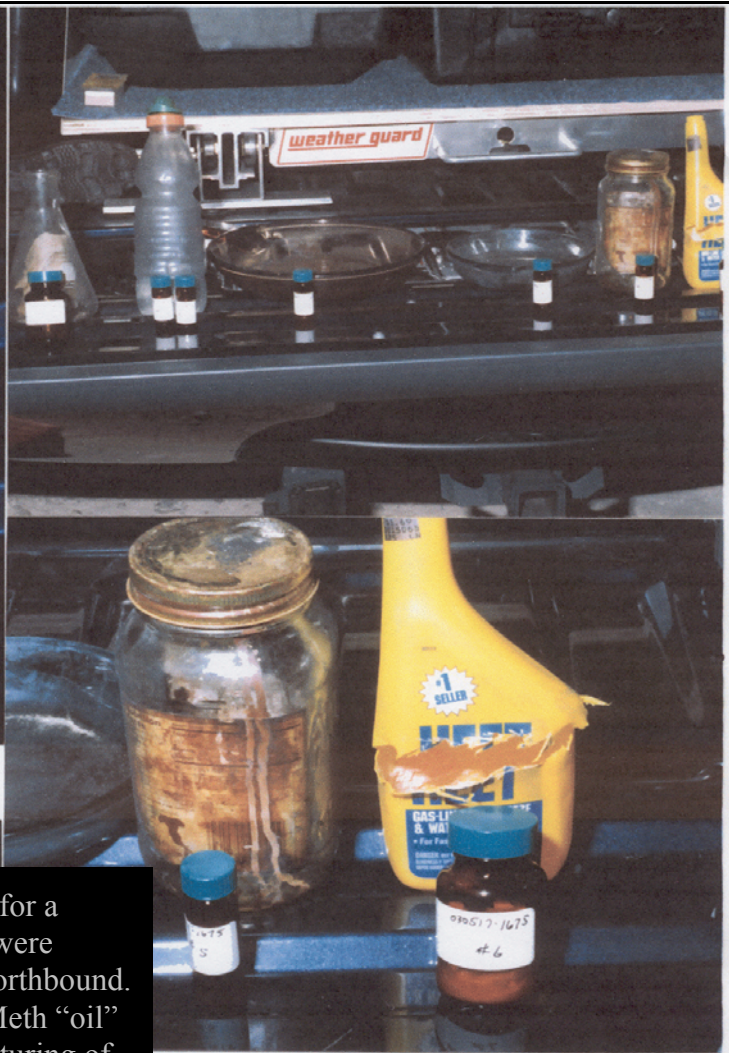
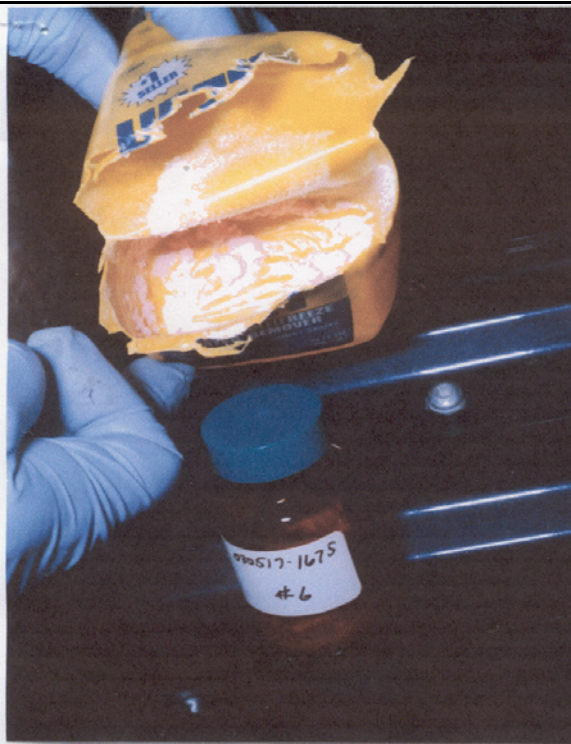


4 Indicates Byrne Grant Funded Locations



Appendix B

Appendix B



On May 17, 2003, the components for a clandestine methamphetamine lab were recovered from a vehicle on I-15 northbound. It appeared the lab was in transit. Meth "oil" and precursors used in the manufacturing of meth were recovered.



After obtaining an anonymous tip and follow-up conducted by officers, a search warrant revealed a major marijuana grow operation. A total of 313 plants in varying stages of growth were recovered from a room set up for a hydroponics marijuana grow. The sophisticated system included an automatic timed watering/fertilization system, flourescent grow lights, air filtration system, carbon dioxide digital sensor with generator and oxanator. Investigation continues.





Task Force Officers were called to McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas after TSA discovered a large bundle in checked luggage during x-ray. The bundle was wrapped in cellophane and axle grease and contained 8.5 pounds of methamphetamine. Owner of the bag, a Chicago resident, was arrested. Subject was traveling from Las Vegas to Minneapolis, MN, his third trip in three months. The “broker” instrumenting the smuggling of meth resides in Las Vegas, arranges the pick-up and transport of meth from southern California to Las Vegas via buses and/or car rentals, and subsequently utilizes commercial airlines to smuggle meth from Las Vegas to Minneapolis.



In June 2003 during highway interdiction operations, Task Force Officers seized 63.5 pounds of Khat, a plant imported from Africa, which is commonly chewed for its narcotic content and is a controlled substance. Two Somalia nationals, residents of San Diego, were arrested. Investigation is on-going with the assistance of U.S. Customs.



At a Greyhound Bus station in Southern Nevada, a total of 23 pounds of Mexican brown heroin was seized and two Mexican nationals traveling from California to New York were arrested. The heroin had been sewn into the liners of various new clothing consisting of suit jackets, quilted jackets and vests. A controlled delivery to New York was coordinated with DEA. A Dominican male was subsequently arrested after taking delivery of the heroin in New York. With the cooperation of the subjects arrested in Las Vegas, federal investigations targeting the Tijuana based smuggling organization were initiated in New York and California, which resulted in the largest seizure of heroin by DEA in the United

Article published January 17, 2003

Officers train for action at Stewart complex

By Karl Horeis, Appeal Staff Writer

Undercover narcotics officers from around the nation learned how to clear a room of threats with "speed, surprise and aggression" Thursday during a counter-drug training course at the Nevada Department of Public Safety in Carson City.

Inside an empty building in the Stewart Facility, police officers with blue, plastic handguns charged into rooms in teams shouting, "Police with a search warrant! Police with a search warrant! Put your hands up!"

Thirty-six officers attended the two-week training, which ends today. "The training encompasses everything from undercover operations to surveillance and law," said Detective Sgt. Paul Pabon with the Department of Public Safety. "It's intense -- we cram as much as we can into those two weeks."

Originally developed at the Southeast Public Safety Institute in St. Petersburg, Fla., the course also teaches officers how to breach doors with a battering ram, identify illegal drugs, remove criminals from cars, collect evidence and use informants.

This is the fifth such class at the Stewart Facility. The students are law enforcement officers from Nevada, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Arizona.

"This is designed to be a basic narcotics officer school," said Pabon.

The course is centered around an elaborate scenario involving a "huge, multi-kilo drug deal," Pabon said. The officers start with classroom lectures, then act out what they have learned. Tuesday, the group practiced surveillance techniques with officers on foot, in vehicles and in two airplanes. The "bad guys" are played by experienced narcotic officers.

"They know how to play both sides of the fence -- they've seen it in the field," said Pabon.

After the trainees track the drug shipment, gather evidence, and storm the "stash house," they will make their case against the accused in front of a mock jury of Douglas County High School students.

"After that, we'll have a short graduation ceremony and everybody will go home -- Hopefully, with some knowledge," said Pabon.

In the counter drug training, officers used "Simunition," 9 mm handguns that shoot plastic, paint-filled bullets. Cardboard Harley-Davidson boxes were taped on the walls to protect the Stewart

buildings, and mattresses protected the windows.

"Come through the door like you own it -- you just kicked it in, you paid for it," said instructor Matt Alberto, a state police lieutenant in Las Vegas.

He instructed his students, who were all wearing body armor, to avoid the "fatal funnel" of a doorway.

"If I'm standing here in front of the door, and daylight starts to come through," he said, referring to bullets coming through the door, "how far do I have to move to get into a safe position?"

While some trainees might say "run away from the door," he said the best thing to do is step to the side behind the wall.

As the officers prepared to make a final assault on the empty building, trainers pumped them up.

"OK, everybody ready?" they asked. "What are we hunting here? We're hunting people. Make me proud."



Appendix C

Appendix C

**CLARK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES
EDWARD M. BYRNE FORMULA GRANT
JULY 2002 – JUNE 2003**

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT
JULY 2003**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

DJJS	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services
Grant Period	July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003
SNCGTF	The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force
Office Staff	Jerome E. Simon, <i>Project Coordinator/Gang Specialist</i> ; Sonia Sanjuro, <i>Legal Office Assistant</i> , in the DJJS Gang Task Force Project Office
Metro	The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This assessment is submitted to provide a general evaluation of the *Clark County Juvenile Gang Task Force Project* conducted from June 2002 to July 2003. An Edward M. Byrne Formula Grant to the Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services supported the project

2.0 ACTIVITIES OF THE DJJS GANG TASK FORCE OFFICE

The Gang Task Force Office is located in a complex that also houses Clark County Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention and Probation Services, and intervention, guidance and control services for children ages 18 and under who are involved in delinquency. Jerome Simon, Project Coordinator, and Sonia Sanjuro, Legal Office Assistant, staff the Office, a unit of DJJS Administrative Services.

Office personnel act as staff to the Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force and its sub-committees. Under the guidance of the Director of DJJS, the Project Coordinator is responsible for facilitating, coordinating or otherwise guiding initiatives of the SNCGTF. He is also responsible for the completion of all goals and objectives of the Edward M. Byrne Formula Grant.

Grant-Supported Activities of the DJJS Gang Task Force Office

In addition to providing support to the SNCGTF, DJJS administration and Task Force Office staff have been instrumental in creating an organizational infrastructure and community culture that strengthen the efforts of all participants as they address the gang problem in southern Nevada. They have done this by taking direct action in the areas of database development and coordination, community mobilization, organization and training, and prevention and intervention services delivery. These initiatives have been the key to identifying community-specific issues, developing appropriate relationships between DJJS and community groups and individuals, and in assisting in the establishment of effective cooperative programs to meet particular needs of families and youth as they relate to gangs.

Assistance in Database Development and Coordination

For each of the two years of the *Clark County Juvenile Gang Task Force Project*, the Project Coordinator, other DJJS administrators and Metro gang unit staff have encouraged and facilitated use of the Metro Centralized Gang Database by regional, state, local, and departmental law enforcement

agencies. To this end, more than 300 individuals from 10 law enforcement agencies have been trained in the use of field interview cards, protocols for upload to and download from the database, and quality control and assurance policies and procedures.

In Spring 2003, Metro, DJJS management and the Project Coordinator agreed that the centralized gang database may be underreporting the number of gang members age 18 and under, and may not be able to identify gang members from outside the southern Nevada who are active here.

After gaining support from area law enforcement agencies, DJJS management was able to demonstrate to Byrne Grant officials the value of the use of a large gang database, *GangNet*, or *CalGangs*, in southern Nevada. This database provides immediate access by California law enforcement agencies to a database of gang members throughout the state. The Metro Gang Crimes Unit had already gained limited entrée to this database through association with San Bernadino County, CA. However, this limited access was neither effective in helping Metro identify gang members from California who are active in this area nor in providing a true picture of younger gang members in this jurisdiction. It also did not allow other law enforcement agencies in southern Nevada to take full advantage of the *CalGangs* information.

Based on information, recommendations and support provided by DJJS management and the Gang Task Force Office, Metro applied for and was awarded a \$100,000 Byrne Grant to become part of the *CalGangs* system. Negotiations are presently underway between Las Vegas Metro and the California Department of Justice and local California law enforcement agencies to allow full participation by Metro.

After arrangements are complete, Metro will provide guidance, training and technical support to other southern Nevada law enforcement agencies that wish to access the database

Community Mobilization. The Project Coordinator and office staff have been especially active in providing information and support to faith-based organization and churches in high gang crime areas. They have established cooperative agreements with DJJS and community agencies for outreach, advocacy, prevention and intervention services. During the grant period, associations were established among community resources and Joyful Praise Ministries, Second Baptist Church, Pleasant Grove Ministries, Jesus is the Answer, and New Jerusalem. In the areas of influence of each of these faith-based groups, individuals and families in need of services now have a trusted and familiar resource immediately available to them.

Office staff have been directly involved in initiating and implementing youth crime watch and gang resistance programs in elementary, middle and high schools, and crime watch activities in the community. These community initiatives, while classified as prevention activities, also serve to encourage families, school-age children and their associates to take action against gangs in their areas.

Organization and Training. The Project Coordinator has interacted with representatives from a number of law enforcement and community agencies to inform them of SNCGTF activities and to help develop communication channels and cooperative programs. He has acted as liaison among entities regarding information exchange, needs and resource identification, database development and management, and design and implementation of training programs for professional and support staff. Because of this effort, there are now a number of regularly scheduled meetings and open communication channels among agencies and departments to exchange information, cooperate in implementing appropriate programs, and support Metro efforts in maintaining a comprehensive and reliable gang database through quality assurance procedures.

Within DJJS, the Project Coordinator has helped establish and coordinate a Detention Services Gang Committee whose members regularly share gang-related information. This group has recently

completed a policy and procedural manual that guides staff in dealing with gang members and associates within the facility. In addition, the Project Coordinator identified a "strength-based" course that is now presented to all youth in the facility by Detention staff.

The Project Coordinator is now assisting the DJJS Probation Services Division in establishing a similar gang committee.

Prevention and Intervention Programming. The Project Coordinator has facilitated cooperation among the DJJS programs [SCOPE, S.T.E.P.S.] and those of community-based agencies such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of Las Vegas, Bridge Counseling, Endeavors and ancillary programs, as appropriate. This effort has lead to an effective identification and referral system. [See Attachment F, The "Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force Draft Resource Guide,"]

Pasos Positivos, an innovative program developed by the Legal Office Assistant, provides immediate guidance and direct in-person translation support to Spanish-speaking families as they proceed through the Juvenile Justice system. This program also provides referrals to appropriate intervention and follow-up services.

3.0 EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The following evaluation questions were included as part of the project proposal [Part 7, Evaluation/ Internal Assessment], and the answers, taken together, constitute an overall picture of the status of the activities and objectives supported under the grant. Attachments that document certain activities are included in Section 4.0.

QUESTIONS 1 and 2:

Were the goals and objectives completed with the measurable outcomes and within time guidelines, as specified in the project?

QUESTION 5: Was a time line adhered to?

All grant activities were conducted within stated time lines, and all reports delivered according to schedules outlined in the Goals and Objectives section [Part 6, pp. 7 and 8 of the approved grant proposal]. Reports of all scheduled activities and results are contained in progress reports submitted quarterly to the Nevada Office of Criminal Justice Assistance by the Project Coordinator.

GOAL 1: The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force will coordinate organizational efforts in the multi-agency development, implementation and support of gang prevention/intervention programs aimed at preventing and reducing gang related crime.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: Refer 25 participants for gang prevention program enrollment.

- Due: October 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

Four member agencies of the SNCGTF referred a total of 25 participants to the "Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach [GPTTO]" program conducted by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Las Vegas.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: Refer 15 participants for enrollment into gang intervention program.

- Due: December 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

Four member agencies of the SNCGTF referred a total of 15 participants to intervention programs conducted by Back on Track, Clark County DJJS [Community Monitoring Program; S.T.E.P.S. Diversion Program], and the Clark Department of Parks and Community Services [Late Nite Solutions].

OBJECTIVE 1.3: Assist in the development and implementation of a faith-based gang intervention program [Suppression Subcommittee].

- Due: September 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

Joyful Praise Ministries has developed and implemented an intervention program with the assistance of four member agencies of the SNCGTF and a new affiliate, Pleasant Grove Ministries.

GOAL: 2: The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force will assist in developing the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's Gang Unit's gang database as the Central Repository for gang information in Clark County.

OBJECTIVE 2.1: Develop and implement "Gang Information Input" protocol and security procedures for the input of gang information into the Gang-Data Central Repository for 80% of law enforcement agencies in Clark County.

- Due: March 30, 2003
- Percent Completed: 100%

OBJECTIVE 2.2: Develop and implement "Gang Information Download" protocol and security procedures for the downloading of gang information from the Centralized Gang Database for Southern Nevada for 80% of law enforcement agencies in Clark County.

- Due: March 30, 2003
- Percent Completed: 100%

OBJECTIVE 2.4: Provide Field Information training for input into the Centralized Gang Database to 80% of the law enforcement agencies in Clark County.

- Due: June 30, 2003
- Percent Completed: 100%

Metro developed "Protocols for Upload and Download of Gang Information" for use with the Centralized Gang Database administered by the Gang Crimes Unit. Staff of this unit conducted training in the use of these protocols to over 300 staff and officers of 10 different law enforcement agencies in southern Nevada. [See Attachments A and B]. They also provided field training to officers in the use of "Field Interview Cards," and training to agency administrators in quality assurance policies and procedures regarding input into the database.

OBJECTIVE 2.3: Develop standards for three recurring reports generated by the Centralized Gang Database for use by participating agencies in preventing and reducing gang related crime.

- Due: June 30, 2003
- Percent Completed: 100%

DJJS staff and Metro have worked together to develop standards for three recurring reports to be produced by Metro and used by participating agencies. The Steering Committee has already reviewed these standards and requirements, and approval is expected at the next SNCGTF quarterly meeting. [See Attachment C-1; C-2; and C-3]

GOAL 3: The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force will Implement a pilot community mobilization program based on the nationally ranked "10 Point Coalition Program" aimed at reducing gang related crime in high gang crime communities.

OBJECTIVE 3.1: Establish with Crime Watch and "Adopt a Gang Member" programs at two faith-based organizations located in high gang crime areas.

- Due: August 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

Three faith-based programs were established in high crime areas at Victory Baptist Church, Joyful Praise Ministries and Pleasant Grove Ministries. These include Crime Watch and "Adopt a Gang Member" mentoring programs.

OBJECTIVE 3.2: Establish 200 Clark County students in Youth Crime Watch Clubs in schools located within high gang crime areas.

- Due: October 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: Over 100%

Nine elementary schools and two middle schools in high gang crime areas have established youth crime watch clubs with a total of 215 students. This effort was coordinated by the Youth Crime Watch Regional Office in Salt Lake City, Utah, and receives continuing support from the DJJS Gang Task Force Office and community faith-based organizations. The nine elementary schools that implemented Youth Crime Watch Clubs include Matt Kelly, Booker, Joseph M. Neal, Parsons, H.P. Fitzgerald, Mabel Hoggard, Myrtle Tate, Helen Jydstrup, and Wendell P. Williams. The two middle schools that started such clubs are Charles West and Von Tobel.

OBJECTIVE 3.3: Train 100 community residents located within high gang crime areas in crime watch activities.

- Due: November 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

With the cooperation of the North Las Vegas Police Department, DJJS staff trained 103 persons in crime watch activities. The trainees were residents in neighborhoods with high gang crime rates.

OBJECTIVE 3.4: Provide gang resistance education to 300 Clark County students located within high gang crime areas.

- Due: December 30, 2002
- Percent Completed: 100%

300 students in schools in high gang crime areas were provided gang resistance training by staff members of DJJS, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Nevada Partners, and UNLV at facilities provided by the Clark County Department of Parks and Community Services and the Second Baptist Church. These agencies also cooperated in publicizing the program and reaching out to students who may benefit from the training [See Table #2 attached].

OBJECTIVE 3.5: Train six faith-based missionaries to serve as advocates for at-risk gang participants.

- Due: June 30, 2003
- Percent Completed: 100%

Six persons from four churches and faith-based organizations have been trained as advocates. Each is circulating materials developed by the Eighth Judicial District Court and is available for consultation. These organizations are the Victory Missionary Baptist Church, Joyful Praise Ministries, Second Baptist Church, and Faith Bible Christian Center [See Table #3 attached].

OBJECTIVE 3.6: Establish links between five faith-based organizations and five community agencies to provide resources and support to families affected by gang crime activity.

- *Due: March 30, 2003*
- *Percent Completed: 100%*

Staff facilitated the establishment of communication and service linkages among six faith-based and six community-based organizations. Cooperating organizations include Joyful Praise Ministries, Second Baptist Church, Pleasant Grove Ministries, Jesus is the Answer, New Jerusalem, Bridge Counseling, Nevada Partners, Endeavors Counseling, Nevada Youth Alliance, Global Mentorship Program, and Boys and Girls Clubs of Las Vegas. Services are offered in gang prevention and intervention, youth and family counseling, faith-based counseling, life skills, and faith-based social and fellowship opportunities.

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church provided the facilities for a four-month "Ten Point" pilot intervention program for six youths. This program included mentoring, advocacy, vocational training, tutoring, monitoring of school performance, and provision of clothing, meals and transportation to program and activities sites.

By the end of the fourth month of the program, two participants had graduated from high school and three demonstrated improvements in GPA and reading skills and comprehension. All of the individuals improved in school attendance, and none had any new involvement with the juvenile justice system.

GOAL 4: The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force will utilize the Gang Data Central Repository to reduce the involvement of juvenile gangs in drug trafficking.

OBJECTIVE 4.1: Develop protocol to identify juvenile gang members who are involved in drug trafficking and a procedure for referral to gang prosecutors.

- *Due: January 30, 2003*
- *Percent Completed: 100%*

This project has researched juvenile drug trafficking in conjunction with the Clark County Juvenile District Attorney's office. The results indicate only one juvenile drug trafficking case over a 1 year period. The established protocol entails referral the Juvenile District Attorney's Office, certification of juvenile to adult status, and referral to State Attorney General's Office for prosecution.

OBJECTIVE 4.2: Using above protocols and procedures, identify and refer 15 juveniles identified as involved with drug trafficking into gang intervention programs.

- *Due: April 30, 2003*
- *Percent Completed: 7%*

Only one juvenile drug trafficking case was presented over a one year period. The juvenile was transported back to California to face charges. Although many juveniles are prosecuted for possession of drugs, only one had sufficient quantity to warrant prosecution.

OBJECTIVE 4.3: Utilizing the Gang Data Central Repository, develop a statistical analysis of gang involved drug trafficking problem in Clark County.

- *Due: May 30, 2003*
- *Percent Completed: 100%*

Clark County has not experienced a significant juvenile drug trafficking problem; however, a significant drug possession problem does exist. An analysis of juvenile drug possession obtained from the Department of Juvenile Justice database juveniles is shown in Exhibit D.

OBJECTIVE 4.4: *Using the above analysis, prepare a strategic plan to address and reduce gang-involved drug trafficking in Clark County.*

- *Due: May 30, 2003*
- *Percent Completed: 25%*

Metro's Gang Data Central Repository is unable to track juvenile drug trafficking. The Gang Task Force has agreed to continue with the existing strategic plan to address gang involved juveniles involved drug possession/distribution. This comprehensive strategic plan utilizes six strategies:

- 1) **Prevention:** This strategy identifies youth who have at risk characteristics and prevents them from ever joining gangs;
- 2) **Intervention:** This strategy identifies gang members and attempts to change behaviors and values through the utilization of outreach workers and community-based sites and focuses on the provision and facilitation of access to academic, economic, and social opportunities.
- 3) **Suppression:** This component involves a variety of strictly law enforcement strategies, including special patrols by police gang units, special prosecution efforts within the district attorney's office, legislation that targets gang activity and the development and implementation of information systems.
- 4) **Assessment:** This strategy involves identifying collecting and analyzing statistics and data, identifying current activities, identifying and setting priorities, and developing a consensus.
- 5) **Evaluation:** This strategy is an ongoing process for improvement of the program as it evolves and to prepare for an impact evaluation, making the program more responsive to changes and strengthening it. Purposes are to: Identify Strengths and Weaknesses; Identify Barriers; Identify Obstacles to Effectiveness; and Identify Effects.
- 6) **Community Mobilization:** Mobilizing community leaders and residents to plan, strengthen, or create new opportunities or linkages to existing organizations for gang-involved and at risk youth.

QUESTION 3: Did the Steering Committee members meet monthly?

The Steering Committee met on the third Tuesday of each month during the grant period. Meetings were held on:

2002	2003
July 16	January 21
August 20	February 27
September 17	March 11
October 15	April 15
November 19	May 20
December 17	June 17

QUESTION 4: Did the Southern Nevada Gang Task Force meet quarterly?

The Southern Nevada Gang Task Force met quarterly during the grant period. Meetings were held on:

2002	2003
July 24	January 28
October 24	April 24

NOTE: In April 2003, the name of this group was changed to "**The Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force**" to differentiate it from other groups and to emphasize the community nature of the effort.

QUESTION 5: See Question 2, above.

QUESTION 6: Was a list of community providers created and linked to faith-based organizations?

In May 2003, the SNCGTF published a "Draft Resource Guide" that described gang prevention, intervention and ancillary programs available in southern Nevada. Of these, two prevention programs and two intervention programs related directly to gangs. The 27 ancillary programs had a broader focus but did offer some gang-related services. See EXHIBIT E.

Staff facilitated the establishment of communication and service linkages among six faith-based and six community-based organizations. Full details are contained in the quarterly reports.

QUESTION 7: Were programs for juvenile gang offenders created based on the information provided by the Centralized Gang Database?

Information from the Centralized Gang Database regarding high gang crime areas guided the development or augmentation of gang prevention and intervention programs [Objectives 1.1 and 1.2], development of faith-based programs [Objective 1.3, 3.1, and 3.6], establishment of Crime Watch activities [Objectives 3.2 and 3.3], provision of gang resistance education [Objective 3.4], and the training of faith-based missionaries [Objective 3.5].

QUESTION 8: Were avenues identified at the end of one year that would discourage youth gang members from participation in youth gangs?

The SNCGTF published the Southern Nevada Community Gang Task Force Draft Resource Guide that identified two gang-focused prevention programs and a number of broad-based programs that include gang prevention activities. [See EXHIBIT E].

QUESTION 9: Did crime watch training and implementation make a qualitative and quantitative difference in the schools and communities?

Crime watch clubs and training programs were established in nine elementary and two middle schools in high gang crime areas identified through the Centralized Gang Database. At the end of the school year, the Project Coordinator conducted interviews with school police officers and counselors from three schools to get their views on the effectiveness of the programs. These school-based individuals had either observed student behavior or been apprised of any behavioral changes observed by teachers, administrators and other staff.

At Charles West Middle School, the school police officer reported at least a 50% decrease in student fights and gang-related incidents at that school. This is a significant observation since this school is located in the heart of known gang activity.

School counselors at Parsons and Neal elementary schools reported reductions in bullying and fighting after the initiation of the crime watch program.

QUESTION 10: Were we able to build and sustain community mobilization groups to work on the youth gang problem?

During the past year, the SNCGTF and its Steering Committee focused on involving community members and groups in its efforts. Each of the Prevention, Intervention and Suppression subcommittees of the Steering Committee has added community members to their groups. They have received valuable guidance from these new members regarding program needs, community context and other issues that have helped focus planning and implementation.

Specifically, the SNCGTF implemented a community mobilization program based on the OJJDP-supported "Ten Point Coalition Program" aimed at reducing gang related crime in affected communities. This involved the establishment of school-based and faith-based crime watch programs, mentoring programs, and community-based crime watch activities. In addition, gang resistance education was offered in schools in high gang crime areas and a faith-based advocacy program was established. See Goal 3, Objectives 1 – 6, above.

A large part of the community mobilization effort has been the inclusion of faith-based organizations in prevention and intervention activities. In many cases, these organizations are the most stable influence on at-risk youth and their families, and they provide an effective means to reach those in need of services, either directly or by referral.

Key members of the SNCGTF have personally invited community and business leaders, and interested individuals and groups from the southern Nevada area to take part in Task Force activities. This has resulted in a high level of community interest and broad-based support of Task Force initiatives. This support has paved the way for widespread publication of SNCGTF activities and is leading to even more interest in addressing the gang problem from many directions, many of which would not be available without an interested and active community.
